THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 53

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Congress Feels Public's Urging

A. F. of L. Fights Security Bill

British Commons Is in Uproar

New York Strike Aims at Court

Norway Puts 'Medium' on Trial

Youth Rebels at Useless War

WASHINGTON feels the force of conflicting public opinions as leading questions move toward a settlement in and out of Congress. When 13 Democrats and 20 Republicans unsuccessfully back Senator Long's amendment to make World Court adherence conditional on maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, the Administration sees that the final fight on its measure may be desperately close. A split between Representative Patman of Texas and the American Legion on the veterans' bonus bill appears to lessen chances of passage of the full payment proposal. White House parleys on the automobile code show an effort to spread production over eight instead of five months—With the Government now the biggest business, many members of the firm want to have their say.

¶ The Roosevelt Administration feels the challenge when the American Federation of Labor throws its force behind revision of the economic security program. William Green, head of the A. F. of L., tells the Senate and House committees that the provisions both for unemployment compensation and old age are "pitiably inadequate." He urges scrapping of the Administration measure in favor of a federal subsidy plan giving unemployed larger compensation and for longer periods. This proposal, he discloses, was rejected by the Cabinet committee which drew the Administration plan. The President had feared an attack by over-liberal politicians—Union labor's move comes as an unwelcome surprise.

¶ Britain's House of Commons takes unusual measures to keep order after George Buchanan, Laborite, verbally assails the Prime Minister on the dole and the gallery starts an uproar. Moscow's All-Union Congress of Soviet Republics confirms Joseph Stalin's power by voting approval of all his acts in four years. Italy is told Chancellor Hitler is seriously studying the Italian-French invitation for Germany to enter a non-intervention pact. Uruguay sees five killed and many wounded when 18,000 of President Terra's troops attack an incipient revolution against his dictatorship—The dictation idea is not as welcome in the New World as it seems to be in the Old.

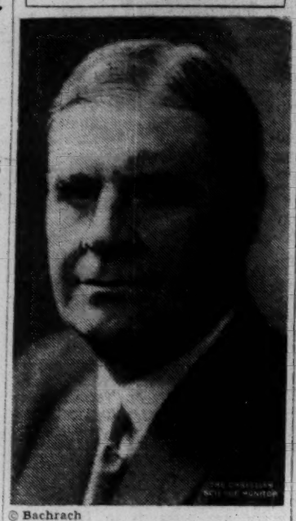
¶ New York City has its freight deliveries tied up for a day by a strike of 20,000 truck drivers, unauthorized by their unions. The strike protests an injunction by Judge Burt Jay Humphrey of Brooklyn Supreme Court restraining union truckmen from uniting with union longshoremen to interfere with shipments to and from piers in non-union trucks. The strikers return to work, giving notice that if the injunction is not vacated they will precipitate a far more serious strike. Union labor long ago defeated improper use of the injunction as unamerican—But use of the strike to intimidate judges would be wholly intolerable.

¶ Oslo, Norway, sees eminent lawyers preparing for an unusual battle in court. Involved is the legal redress against a "medium" whose prediction of a person's death is accordingly fulfilled. Judge Ludvig Dahl, aged 70, was drowned at a bathing beach soon after his daughter, Mrs. Ingeborg Koeber, at a spiritist seance where she presided as medium, had foretold his perishing. She is now charged with "socially destructive activity," and Oslo physicians will testify that several death prophecies have been fulfilled—The persons, say the doctors, consciously or unconsciously, "centered all their attention on fulfillment."

¶ The United States sees the birthday of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt emphasized almost into a national event. In thousands of cities and towns balls and other affairs will be held which will turn in their proceeds to the Warm Springs Foundation for children sufferers and other institutions. Hundreds of birthday cakes will grace the public functions, but the largest appears to be the one to be auctioned at Chicago City Hall. It weighs a ton and 10 bakers baked it 10 hours in a 155-foot oven—Even husky youngest America must admit that here at last is cake enough.

¶ The nations, reports 25-year-old Robert K. Burns, can no longer count on their youth to fight their wars. This graduate of the University of Washington reaches New York after spending 14 months visiting the college students of 23 countries of Europe and the Far East as a debater representing the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations. Contacting the rising generation while enjoying the hospitality of presidents, ambassadors and maharajahs, he finds youth everywhere in a state of revolt. Youth is demanding government reform, many changes. Depression has awakened it to many shams—In particular, to the futility and uselessness of war.

Cautious



© Bachrach

George H. Dern

Secretary of War

Warship Millions Did Not Make Jobs, Inquiry Discloses

50,000 Admiral Says, Only 7000 Reply Observers—Dern Utters Warning

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, charged at the Senate Munitions Committee hearing today that the $28,000,000 alloted the Navy for warship construction "obviously has not served the purpose of furnishing employment for which the Public Works Administration was created."

He drew this conclusion after Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chief of the bureau of construction and repair of the Navy Department, admitted that, because of delay in getting plans from private compahies only $87,000,000 had been spent to Jan. 1. The Admiral estimated that 50,000 men had been given employment or kept at work through PWA expenditures, although committee investigators produced figures showing that in government yards there had been an increase of only 7000 jobs, some of which they attributed to shortening of the work week through the NRA codes.

Because of the increase in costs, Admiral Land estimated that another $40,000,000 or $45,000,000 will be needed to complete the construction of 32 ships authorized by the PWA in 1933.

The Navy has already received an additional $40,000,000 to construct 20 ships under the 1934 program.

Admiral Land testified that the progress in private yards in drawing the plans on which the Government is dependent is "not what we would like to have." He insisted, however, that the Navy Department still has the "whip hand" over private companies.

In questioning Admiral Land, Senator Vandenberg said he was "trying to determine whether PWA funds are being spent for PWA purposes or for Navy purposes."

Later, the committee heard William Calvin, secretary of the metal trades division of the A. F. of L., report that he had heard a conversation in August, 1933, in which Lawrence R. Wilder, chairman of the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Whale Fossil Traced To California Period 15,000,000 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 29—Richard M. and George Bohart, undergraduate students in the University of California, have found the fossil skull of a long-beaked whale which inhabited Pacific coast waters in the upper miocene geologic period of about 15,000,000 years ago. The discovery was made at Point Reyes, Calif., and is said to be the first time remains of this species of whale have been found on the Pacific coast.

It was while hunting for insect specimens to be used in class work, that the Bohart brothers saw what seemed to be fossil fragments protruding from the base of a sandstone cliff. Investigation revealed a number of fossil odds and ends among which was the whale skull.

The skull was two feet long. The beak was missing. With this latter feature, it would have been about five feet in length. The whale in its entirety, it is said, was probably 20 feet long. It belonged to the smaller group of whales, such as the dolphins. It differed from those living today in that it had a beak, and the top of its head was flat.

The specimen has been given to the university's museum of paleontology, where its reconstruction is being undertaken.

Snowbound Family Gets Food Dropped From Sky

LAKEHURST, N. J., Jan. 29 (AP)—The snowbound Myers family, marooned in the isolated "pines" country without food since Saturday, received enough eatables from the skies today to last for two weeks.

Two heavy bags of food—canned goods, bread and other necessities of life—were dropped into the Myers dooryard from a torpedo bombing plane piloted by W. S. Wiley of the naval air station here.

Chicago's Latest—'Little Washington'

Federal, state and municipal problems all find their place in the hopper of 17 unofficial governmental organizations which are performing a service in nearly every field of activity. Improved government is the major objective of this colony in Chicago of co-operating agencies which got its start in 1929 when the International City Managers Association was established and which now includes the secretariats of 16 other great national and international organizations.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A "little Washington" is growing up near the University of Chicago. It is a colony of unofficial governmental organizations whose influence is reaching out to all parts of the United States.

This fast developing center, which recently added its seventeenth organization headquarters, is getting out expert and scientific information for the men who audit the city's books, collect the taxes, assess property, draw up housing programs, design the city's water works, sit in the mayor's chair, or formulate laws in the 48 states.

Hardly a municipal worker, from the man who pushes a brush in the city streets to the white collar manager or mayor, is not affected either directly or indirectly by the studies, surveys and techniques being worked out in this little non-political governmental village of secretariats.

Relations Maintained

Though the organizations are entirely independent of the university, they maintain cordial relations with those in academic work and have occasional consultations with professors.

Mail bags bring hundreds of questions a week from big cities and little towns to the desks of the various organizations. Officials want to know how they can budget and control their city's expenditures, what efforts are being made elsewhere to educate the police, how to unravel problems of duplicate taxation, how other cities are collecting delinquent taxes, what laws have been passed in other states on this or that issue.

Once a year each organization brings together all its "kind" of municipal officials for a "postman's holiday" to meet others in the profession and to discuss knotty, mutual problems in round-table.

Separate Field

Each organization has its own separate and distinct field, preventing any overlapping or competition, according to Louis Brownlow, director of Public Administration Clearing House, who has seen practical service as a city manager and who was one of the first men to see the need for organizations of this kind. The responsibility for improved government rests for the most part on public officials, he said, and any help which organizations like these can give toward developing techniques and methods of administrators must tend toward a general improvement.

New organizations are formed as new needs arise out of the rapid changes taking place in the present political and economic set-up, and in some cases organizations of long standing join their efforts to meet the new demands. Since the establishment of the International City Managers' Association headquarters here in 1929, now looked upon as a pioneer, 16 more secretariats have been added to the nucleus at 850 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Housing Information

Within the past six months have been set up three new associations, the American Society of Planning Officials, the Institute of Municipal Law Officers and the National Association of Tax Assessing Officers.

Two long-established organizations—the American Society of Municipal Engineers and the International Association of Public Works Officials—have recently established a joint secretariat.

Just prior to these came the call for more information on housing. The Federal Government was championing better housing conditions, slum clearance, improvements on homes. To fill the need for a clearing house of information on what local and state governments were doing in the field, and to aid and advise housing officials, the National Association of Housing Officials was formed. This organization has already assisted 12 states, it is reported, in drawing up housing legislation and in setting up their housing authorities. It has published a pamphlet on a suggested housing program for the United States, which was the result of the study of needs of many cities in the country made by a group of European and American housing experts the past summer.

Ordinances Needed

The American Society of Planning Officials has as members the people who are working out the best future of city, state and national land and other resources in line with the recent acceleration given to the land-planning movement by the establishment of the National Resources Board and the 42 state planning boards.

The Institute of Municipal Law Officers is a sort of clearing house

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Farnum Offers Help in Baring Fin Com Facts

Former Counsel Counts on His Report to Prove Need of Inquiry

Charging that the Boston Finance Commission was deliberately concealing information to which the public is entitled, George R. Farnum, former investigator for the commission, offered to help any group of citizens to force out information now impounded in his reports.

Mr. Farnum, who just resigned from his relationships with the commission, today opened war on the commission, which has been reconstituted with Governor Curley's appointees. In his attack he indicated his conviction that the new commission is now playing the rôle it was carefully designed to play, namely the suppression of the investigation undertaken into transactions of the Curley mayoralty administration.

Upon resigning, Mr. Farnum formally asked that the commission publish his latest report. In its reply the commission made no reference to the report. It called unwarranted Mr. Farnum's assumption that efforts to question Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, be abandoned.

Calls Report Unbiased

The report, declared Mr. Farnum, who was a former Assistant United States Attorney General, was made without any political motive. He characterized his inquiry as a dispassionate search for the facts, which, he added, he found.

Letters, telegrams, and telephone calls that have flooded his office in the past week, Mr. Farnum stated, have come from Democrats and Republicans alike demanding that the reports be made public.

"The Finance Commission owes it to the press and to the public, who, regardless of political alignment, demand the release of the reports," Mr. Farnum declared. "It has now apparently resolved itself into a political issue but every attempt should be made to keep it clear of politics," he pointed out. "It is a matter of checking up on the expenditure of taxpayers' money whether they are Democrats or Republicans and therefore of interest to every Bostonian."

He declared he will take no legal action against the commission and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

'Protocols' Hearing At Berne Postponed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 29—Progress is being made in the experts' examination of the so-called "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," but the public hearing in the Berne court cannot be resumed till toward the end of February.

The complainants are Jewish communities of Switzerland who hold the "protocols" to be forgeries, based on old French pamphlets twisted to attribute immense secret designs at world government to the Jews. The defendants are Swiss National Socialists who ask for time to obtain experts' counter opinion tending to establish the authenticity of the protocols.

It is understood the documents have now been submitted but as they run into 400 pages months of further delay are sought.

Gas Price Inquiry Is Ordered

State's Brain Trust Assembles

Arsenal to Fight Snow Sought

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Gas Inquiry Ordered

An investigation to determine the fairness of gas rates for the city of Boston was today ordered by the state public utilities department, to begin at once.

Action came at a hearing held on petition of Mayor Mansfield and customers of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company—asking that the gas rates be lowered.

Representatives of the gas interests reversed their previous opposition to the inquiry at today's hearing. They said they would co-operate, while reserving their right to oppose any specific opinions that the inquiry might develop.

At an earlier hearing, the gas interests claimed that the financial complexities of the holding company were so involved that no fair decision could be made. Since that time, however, President Roosevelt made it clear that he would proceed toward the virtual abolition of the utility holding company as a financial power.

The costs of gas to the Boston Consolidated will be traced by the inquiry, back through its holding company—which is the Massachusetts Gas Companies—to the ultimate producing company which supplies the gas. Investigators will report on the costs of the producing units and the holding company, which are the basis for the rates charged to Bostonians by the Consolidated.

Following the inquiry, the rate hearing will be resumed on Feb. 28.

Brain Trust Gathers

Governor Curley's brain trust swung into action today to help develop a more efficient and economical state government in Massachusetts.

Composed of economists from 22 Massachusetts colleges and universities, the brain trust late today attended a conference between Governor Curley and approximately 60 state department officials—the first of a series of monthly meetings for the improvement of state administration.

The Governor previously said he was not entirely certain that the State is being run as efficiently as it should. He hopes that his brain trust, made up of the "best minds in the State," will present numerous workable ideas with which to improve the state government, and render the agencies of the State more serviceable to the public.

While the Governor did not announce membership of the new group, prior to the meeting, there was little doubt that it would contain several economists from Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University and Boston College. Undoubtedly Prof. Frank Simpson of Boston University, a Curley supporter, will be in the group.

As for calling the department heads into monthly conference to talk over state problems, the Governor is not the first to adopt such a practice. In 1927 Charles P. Howard, chairman of the state commission on administration and finance, started the monthly meeting idea.

Although it has been thought that Governor Curley's brain trust is the adoption in Massachusetts of the organization set up by President Roosevelt in Washington, Governor Curley today pointed out that he had a brain trust of economists working with him at City Hall as early as 1930. In addition, he said individual economists were called in for conferences frequently, under his regime.

Snow Equipment Urged

Boston now has 15,600 men, the biggest force ever in the history of the city, at work clearing the 977 city streets of snow. In fact there are more men than there is equipment, and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, in charge of the department, is welcoming with open arms any trucks the city can hire. Five-ton trucks are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

United States Grows Up

With Tendency of Population to Grow Stationary Come Problems Reflected in New Deal's Program of Social Security, New Here, Old in Europe

The New Deal and the Average Man

Second of Six Studies

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON — An extraordinary change is going on in population. It is going on right before our eyes. It is occurring too gradually to make headlines in the newspapers, yet in ultimate importance there is hardly a development in the past century to equal it. The United States is growing up.

Not growing up in the sense of growing bigger. The United States is becoming a more mature nation, because the per capita age ratio is rising and a more normal adjustment is occurring between the number of children and the number of grown-ups. In a few years, probably by 1960 or '70 if the present trend continues, its population will have become stationary, like most of the countries of Europe.

The event will make a terrific change in national viewpoint. It is already appearing. America may lose some of its youthful bounce, buoyancy and effervescence; it will gain, perhaps, in maturity and stability. Tastes, sports, customs are likely to change. Some of the country's youthful gusto may depart—but so will the crime rate. America will become stabilized.

New Times, New Needs

How does this extraordinary phenomenon enter the story of the average man and the New Deal? Why—in a variety of ways. Take, for example, Mr. Roosevelt's old-age pension plans. There was really no need for old-age pensions in the United States in 1870—there were relatively so few old people. Incredible though it seems, Mr. Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security says that half the population in 1870 was under 20 years of age. Families were big in those days; think how they have dwindled since then. Only 3 per cent of the population in 1870 was over 65 years old. With as small a number as that over 65 the "poor house" sufficed. The United States was too young, actuarially, to know the need of anything better.

Today, the percentage over 65 is 5.4—almost double since 1870; and the total is 6,500,000. When the nation reaches its coming "maturity" and estimated maximum population of 165,000,000, there will be 13 per cent over 65, or 21,000,000 men and women. It is thought. This will be about the same ratio that Europe shows today.

States Had Started Move

Before Mr. Roosevelt offered his present security plans the costly and tragic poorhouses were already disappearing in state after state. In Massachusetts, for example, pensions have been replacing alms-houses year after year: Cohasset, Mass., recently closed its poorhouse.

A cash pension that keeps the old folks in the home of their loved ones is more humane and is found to cost only half as much as the average maintenance cost of a county almshouse. Twenty-seven states have old-age payments of some sort. The New Deal now proposes a big extension of this system.

The New Deal's omnibus economic security bill provides all sorts of things: old-age pensions, unemployment insurance; aid for dependent children; mother and child welfare; care for crippled children, and

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 5, 9, 12
Boston and New England News—Pages 3-3
Sports—Page 4
Financial—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Weather	2
Events Tonight	2
Radio Time-Table	2
Progress in Education	6
The Home Forum	7
Overcoming Resentment [With French Translation]	
Home Building and Gardening	8
Chess	13
Aviation Column	13
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

U. S. and Russia Join Geneva's Labor Meeting

Representatives Received First as Observers Without Vote

I. L. O. Numbers 62

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 29—Delegates from the United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are to attend the sixty-ninth meeting of the International Labor Office's governing body—but the question is where these new and warmly welcomed representatives are to sit. Both nations joined after the June elections when the governing board was filled for a period of three years. It seems likely that Belgium and Canada will give way

Isador Lubin of the United States Labor Department will represent the United States Government, with James Wilson of the American Federation of Labor sitting in the Workers' Group. Professor Markus, Vice-President of the Gosplan in Russia, will represent the U. S. S. R. The new delegates will not vote, however, for the time being, acting first only as observers.

Soviet Surprise

It was something of a surprise to have the Soviet Government announce its decision to send an observer to the I. L. O. gathering at this time. The Soviets have frequently shown hostility to the Geneva organization, but the Communist Trade Union International is understood to have changed its mind on the subject.

Since 1922 the permanent seats have been held by these countries: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan—known as "The Big Eight of the I. L. O." Japan and Germany have withdrawn from the League but Japan definitely retained its I. L. O. membership and Germany has its seat until November, 1935.

The past year has been a most important one for the International Labor Office, with this Labor offshoot of the League enlarged to 62 by the admission of the United States and Soviet Russia.

Universality

In an extremely interesting report of the activities of the past year issued by this World Labor Bureau, "a steady tendency toward universality" is stressed as "the leading feature" of 1934. The report recalls that Ecuador and Afghanistan also joined the organization.

Universality is the keynote, and universality is stressed as the greatest need in the struggle for recovery. The multiple problems that present themselves to the world call for co-operation. Doubtless each nation must strive to put its own house in order, but the results must be co-ordinated, and one nation can learn much from the experience of another.

In regard to the I. L. O. itself, it is

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Heads Geneva's I. L. O.

Drawn by Violet Oakley

Harold B. Butler

Director of International Labor Office at Geneva

Boom in Rentals Makes Vacancies In Flats a Rarity

Under 5 P. C. in Cambridge. Survey Shows, and Few Found Elsewhere

Real estate owners throughout Greater Boston, particularly those who are owners and managers of apartment houses and apartment hotels are looking toward the future with enthusiasm and confidence so far as that class of realty is concerned.

In no year since the economic depression started has the rate of the vacancy in their houses been so low. It is estimated that a survey of several thousand apartment houses throughout the city containing from 20 to more than 100 suites each would show a percentage of vacancy of not more than 5 per cent.

Whereas, from 1930 to 1934 "To Let" signs were so common that an apartment house appeared to be unfinished in its equipment without one on display, the situation has entirely changed as a result of the 1934-1935 rental campaign. One may pass whole rows of apartment houses at the present time without seeing a "To Let" sign.

Cambridge Houses Full

On the theory that conditions in Cambridge would be typical a reporter made a survey of many apartment houses in that city. During the period of the real estate boom, the rate of construction in Cambridge was greater than in almost any other section of Greater Boston. Beginning in 1925 with approximately 350 apartments erected in houses which varied from 32 to 80 suites, this boom came to its climax in 1929 when approximately 900 suites were put up.

It was shortly after this or in 1930 that apartment house owners in the city began to lament, apartment houses to change hands through foreclosure and the percentage of vacancy increased tremendously. Notwithstanding reductions in rents, concessions and other emergency measures adopted by the owners whether they were individuals or banks, the loss of tenants could not be stayed.

Cold Drives Them In

Then came the winter of 1933-34 with its sub-zero weather. Many families who had moved outside the city limits into houses which they were obliged to heat found themselves contending with a trying problem in endeavoring to keep warm.

Incidentally, the nation's economic condition had improved considerably. More heads of families and regular bread winners had returned to lucrative employment. Then and there many of them determined that before the next cold spell they would be quartered in heated apartments, where they would be relieved of the difficulties arising from heating problems.

As a result, with the approach of summer, janitors and owners were surprised at finding themselves besieged by prospective tenants. From June to October those in charge of renting apartments were kept busy. Since that latter date the rate of rental has not been so brisk but those who sought apartments found that the most desirable suites had been rented.

Survey Tells the Story

A recent survey disclosed that one Cambridge concern which owns 18 apartment houses containing approximately 450 suites has but nine vacancies. One apartment hotel which has more than 100 suites is 100 per cent rented; another with more than 100 suites has but two or three suites available. An apartment house with more than 100 suites has but four or five available; another with 92 suites has one vacancy. Further inquiry showed the total percentage of vacancy in nearly 100 apartment houses excluding two closed by its bank owner, being less than 5 per cent.

A further survey in Somerville, Brookline, Back Bay, Roxbury and various other sections of Greater Boston told the same story.

President Acts To Calm Labor On Motor Code

Would Aid Workers by Spreading Peak Output Over Eight Months

Unions Lose in Poll

Unaffiliated Members Lead by 34,273 Votes to 1847 for A. F. of L.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—The Roosevelt Administration prepared today to bring forth a plan for stabilizing employment in the automobile industry in an effort to induce restless labor to accept further extension of the controversial automobile code and thus avert a threatened labor outburst.

The plan contemplates an extension of the peak production period from five months, as at present, to eight months by the simple expedient of bringing new models out in October instead of January.

Administrationists began today a campaign to persuade labor that the plan is a handsome concession to them and one which they could not afford to ignore. It is a glittering prize they are offered for submitting for another extended period to a code which is more distasteful to organized labor than any one other produced by the NRA.

Outcome Uncertain

Whether labor will accept the inducement and the code is, however, an extremely uncertain question at the moment. Labor leaders went into conference at A. F. of L. headquarters today in an atmosphere of resentment against the Administration and a general feeling that they had again been betrayed on the automobile code.

The most powerful element working for the Administration is the unexpected result of a confidential poll in the automobile industry which shows organized labor far weaker than had been supposed. So weak, in fact, that they may find submission the only possible course to pursue. But if they submit, it will be with all the more resentment because they had no other choice and the feeling that the Administration had taken advantage of their numerical weakness.

The situation is, however, as hard on the Administration as it is on labor. The present code expires on Friday. An extension is highly desirable from every official point of view. But the industry has served plain warning that it will abandon its code and the NRA if any changes affecting labor conditions are made. Particularly would it take this step if the so-called "merit" clause were stricken out.

Moderate Course

Because Mr. Roosevelt and the NIRB consider the extension of the code so important, they dare not "push" the industry too hard. Hence they are limiting proposed changes in the code to the question of stabilizing employment which the industry is reported willing to accept.

A report to this effect was laid before the President last night by the members of the NIRB at a conference which covered the delicate situation. Details are being kept secret, but it is reliably stated that the document prepared by Leon Henderson, chairman of the NRA's division of research and planning, carefully refrained from any recommendations for other changes in the code.

Last night's conference with the NRA officials is to be followed by White House meetings with representatives of both the industry and labor. That the final outcome will be an extension of the code with only the one prospective change is considered almost certain here. For the time being the Administration apparently considers it safer to weather labor's resentment than abandonment of the automobile code.

Object to Merit Clause

What labor will do under such conditions cannot be predicted. It has long insisted that the "merit" clause must come out of the automobile code—the only code, incidentally, which contains such a clause. It is blamed for the fact that labor has met more resistance in its attempt at organization in the automobile industry than in almost any other.

Another source of labor unrest is the Automobile Labor Board set up personally by President Roosevelt. Labor feels that this board has been consistently biased in favor of the employers and last week denounced it and refused to accept its jurisdiction any longer. Continuation of this board with the code would be one more reason why automobile labor might take up the strike weapon.

The result of the confidential poll, conducted by this same board, was reported to the President as follows:

Unaffiliated	34,273
American Federation of Labor	1,847
Employees' Associations	508
Associated Auto. Workers of America	258
Mechanics Educational Soc. of Am	194
Auto Service Mechanics Association	16
Auto Workers Union (Communist)	14
Society of Designing Engineers	7
International Workers of the World	4
Blank ballots	485
Void ballots	772
Total ballots cast	38,338

Gas Price Inquiry Is Ordered

State's Brain Trust Assembles Arsenal to Fight Snow Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

worth $3 an hour and 2½ to 5-ton trucks bring $2.50.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock Mayor Mansfield will speak over Station WNAC, explaining in detail his order of $800,000 to purchase additional snow removal equipment.

The proposal will go before the City Council tomorrow—as the Mayor's answer to a chorus of protest, following the recent storm. The Mayor anticipates approval by the Council. Boston's plight is not unique, the Mayor said. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore were embarrassed by the same lack of adequate equipment, and clogged streets drew forth the same fire of criticism.

The admitted cause of the slow clearing of the streets was run-down and inadequate plows, trucks, tractors and similar apparatus. The Mayor's plan would purchase 21 snow loaders, of the sort that gather admiring crowds as they cut away the drifts, and carry them by endless belt to a dumping point above the truck. It would buy 50 V-shaped plows, 12 tractors, 10 trailers for snow loading, and a large assortment of trucks.

Meanwhile, the Mayor indicated that the present equipment had done the best possible under the circumstances. All downtown streets are cleared, he said, and one-way lanes are cut through all other streets. However, he continued:

"I consider it imperative to remedy the deficit of equipment. After the experience of the last few days, I am fully aware from personal observations, that the city cannot otherwise prevent the discomfort and economic loss attendant upon such a storm. Any recurrence of such conditions must be prevented."

G. O. P. Fires on Curley

"Fight Curleyism," will be the slogan of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, for the coming two years. At a turbulent meeting last night, the club elected Robert T. Bushnell, formerly district attorney of Middlesex County, as president, and pledged unremitting efforts to expose abuses, which they charged the Governor with instigating.

The meeting was one long uproar, filled with invective and cheers. The Governor was called "the barbarian of School Street," the "Goliath of the State House," and "another Huey Long."

He was accused by Republican leaders of suppressing the Boston Finance Commission inquiries into questioned financial transactions of the city and of fulfilling every pessimistic prediction made by Republicans in the recent campaign.

William S. McCallum tried to persuade the gathering that some of the terms, especially the "barbarian" phrase, were not worthy of the Club, and would reflect discredit on it. But the phrase was left in a motion, when finally passed.

Junket Declared Off

No junket for the Boston City Council to Cincinnati. The sad news came to an eager group of councilors who were all set to waltz off to Ohio, to see how Cincinnati keeps its tax rate down to $16. They figured it would be more than worth it to the city, if they learned a trick or two in the tax-reducing game.

But John B. Hynes, assistant city clerk, brought the council down to earth, with one brandishment of a city rule. Any ambitious councilor, he said, would have to foot his own bills. The council has no authority for voting such sums out of the city budget.

Originally, one councilor introduced a resolution that a committee of the council should go. But there was the glint of travel and lower taxes in the eyes of many another councilor, and the vote was quickly changed to include everyone. Today, the council's mind was changed. It will not go at its own expense. The city will have to wait, to hear how Cincinnati manages that $16 tax rate.

Shovels Are Speeded

Thirty towns still nosing their way through unremoved drifts, today had allotments of ERA money to speed the shoveling. Boston ERA was peculiarly fortunate, having some unexpended funds which could be applied to the attack on the drifts. Other towns, however, already spent up to the limits of their allotments, and the amounts will have to be deducted from their February quotas.

"I cannot increase total disbursements, even in an emergency," said State ERA Director Rotch today. "This means more appeals for funds to Washington.

"Each month, local administrators and officials write me of the severe need for more funds. But this time I have been bombarded with telegrams and letters from nearly everywhere. All declare they cannot begin to take care of even the unemployed families, and can do nothing at all for single persons in distress."

It was understood, however, that rescue is shortly on the way—for the large relief appropriation voted by the Federal Congress will be largely turned into works projects. The ERA is said to be the only organization set up to carry out all sorts of projects, reaching all sorts of people. It is therefore logically expected to be the disbursing source for the new flood of federal relief money.

Firemen Fight Snow

Resourcefulness of the local fire department as well as the need for cleaning out snow-choked back alleyways was shown last night in a three-alarm fire that damaged an apartment house at 45-47 Batavia Street in the Back Bay. Fire companies answering the late alarms, unable to get up Batavia Street because of the first alarm apparatus already in the street, or get down the service alleyway separating Batavia Street apartments from those on Westland Avenue, swiftly dug out hydrants from the snow piled high on Westland Avenue, ran hose lines through a delicatessen store on Westland Avenue immediately opposite the burning apartment building, and so got at the blaze, which was burning very briskly indeed in the rear of the Batavia Street apartment.

Tunnel Is Boston's Job

Boston must continue to pay for the keep of its "white elephant," the East Boston traffic tunnel, if the joint legislative ways and means committee has anything to say. Indications were that the committee would recommend rejection of three bills, providing that the State pay from the highway fund the principal and interest of bonds on the $19,000,000 tunnel. The same recommendation is expected on a provision for abolishing all toll charges.

The attitude of the committee was evident by the manner in which it handled the hearing at the State House today.

Fund Prospects Rise

The Boston Emergency Campaign headquarters today predicted early success in its efforts to raise $3,000,000 as the annual requirements of 79 charitable organizations. Citizens have been aroused to the extent of the need for funds by the recent storm, it was said.

The Boston police department, for instance, has gone 100 per cent for the campaign, each policeman agreeing to contribute one-half a day's pay each month for five months. Other contributors, balked by the snow from personally handing in their contributions, have resorted to the mails so that the incoming flow of money has been fairly regular all this week.

Banks also have been large contributors, having already filled 60 per cent of the amount guaranteed by them at the start of the campaign. Gold coins flew in regularly from anonymous donors. Added to this stream is a constant flow of the seemingly underprivileged who have found their way to campaign headquarters at 80 Federal Street in order to contribute their mites to the cause of charity.

Briefs

Boston police made their sixtieth arrest yesterday in a campaign to rid South Boston of lottery and "pool" ticket sellers when the owner of a meat market was taken into custody for setting up and promoting a lottery.

* * *

An excellent spirit of co-operation between the milk producers and dealers of Massachusetts has been obtained by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board and the bonding division of the Department of Agriculture, Commissioner Edgar L. Gillett of the bonding division said today. It will go far toward guaranteeing Massachusetts dairymen fair treatment at the hands of the dealers, he said.

* * *

Sessions only three times a week were declared yesterday by the Massachusetts Senate in order to give committees holding hearings an opportunity to sit all day.

* * *

A streamline train announcement of importance will be divulged by the Boston & Maine Railroad probably on Thursday, its offices reported today.

* * *

Hungry sparrows raided a custard pie set out by a Ware, Mass., housewife, an Associated Press item stated. Realizing that the birds were denied their usual forage grounds by the snow, the woman, at first angry, later added a dish of bread crumbs to the sparrows' meal.

* * *

As part of liquidation proceedings voted by stockholders, the Hamilton Woolen Company of Southbridge, Mass., reopened yesterday with about 400 workers on the day shift and 125 employees on the night shift, the Associated Press reported.

* * *

Calais, Maine, is to have a municipal airport in the purchase by the town of 15 acres from the Benjamin Gardner tract, announced yesterday by Mayor E. J. Corrigan, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

Maine's Sunday law against hunting was supported by the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association at its annual meeting in Augusta yesterday, an Associated Press item says.

Curley Seeks Payment Of Federal $6,000,000

Governor Curley, besides planning to recapture all taxes due the State, hopes to see that the Federal Government pays in full for its share of public works projects.

Today he announced that he will confer with Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, regarding the appointment of an attorney from the treasurer's department familiar with finance to become a contact man in Washington to speed up the payment of $6,000,000 due the State from the Federal Government on PWA projects. On inauguration day the Governor said the Federal Government had paid only $4500 of this money.

Lee Honored at Raleigh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Following custom, the North Carolina Legislature took a recess on Jan. 19, in honor of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, while the "Star and Bars" floated for a day above the century-old statehouse here. It is recalled that in 1895, just 30 years after the Civil War, the North Carolina Legislature voted down a resolution to recess out of respect for Lee. But, never has it done so since.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow flurries this afternoon and possibly early tonight, followed by clearing and much colder with a cold wave; lowest temperature tonight 8 degrees to 10 degrees; Wednesday fair and colder; moderate to fresh northwest to northerly winds.

Maine: Snow this afternoon and ending early tonight; colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow this afternoon; generally fair with a cold wave tonight; Wednesday fair, colder in the south portion; rising temperature Thursday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with light snow this afternoon and possibly in the extreme east portion early tonight; cold wave tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light snow this afternoon; fair and colder tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest or north winds, possibly strong at times over south portion tonight, diminishing Wednesday, and mostly overcast weather, probably light snow early tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	25	Minneapolis	8	24
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	46	56
Chicago	26	32	New York	24	26
Denver	38	66	Norfolk, Va.	28	30
Helena, Mont.	30	42	Philadelphia	24	24
Jacksonville	34	42	St. Louis	28	42
Kansas City	28	44	San Francisco	48	56
Los Angeles	46	64	Washington	32	32
Miami, Fla.	54	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 29.
B—Maximum Jan. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:27 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet.
Wednesday, 6:48 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:23 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 38 degrees above zero; minimum 2 below.

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

Gotham
GOLD STRIPE
Silk
Stockings

88c

all first quality—and sold at less than regular only because discontinued numbers.

Three thread CHIFFON
usually 1.15, 1.35, Price 88c

Four thread adjustable CHIFFON
usually 1.35. Price 88c

Three thread adjustable CHIFFON
usually 1.35, 1.65. Price 88c

New Spring shades of Barcelona, Toreador, Valencia, Malibu, Carib

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"LOOSE MOMENTS" (Wilbur). New comedy by Courtenay Savage and Bertram Hobbs. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell heading an all-male cast in a play dealing with serious and humorous moments of the Jesuits—and some problems not exclusive to them. 8:30.

"THE MIKADO" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, of London. 8:15.

Movies

STATE—"David Copperfield," with W. C. Fields appropriately cast as Micawber, Mickey Mouse in "Two Gun Mickey," Irish travelogue. 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7, 9:40.

EXETER—"Lady by Choice." 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Hell in the Heavens."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Maybe It's Love." Fenway, 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:15. Paramount, 9:25, 11:53 a. m., 2:21, 4:49, 7:17, 9:45. Also "Murder in the Clouds."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Educational shorts. 1:45, 3:48, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

KEITH'S—George Arliss as the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo and elsewhere in "The Iron Duke." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Claudette Colbert in "The Gilded Lily." Manhattan stenographer loves English aristocrat but finally marries New York reporter. Overture: "Verdi Impressions." Vaudeville. 11:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:40, 10:35.

MODERN—"The President Vanishes." 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also Will Rogers in "The County Chairman."

ORPHEUM—"Broadway Bill," the story of a race horse, with Myrna Loy. 8:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

BOSTON—"One Exciting Adventure." European jewel thieves. 10:21 a. m., 1:25, 4:29, 7:31, 10:13. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—"The County Chairman." 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—Jack Holt in "The Defense Rests," and "Thirteen Women." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—Frankie Thomas in Wednesday's Child." 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Bright Eyes," with Shirley Temple.

UNIVERSITY—"Anne of Green Gables." 2, 3:05, 8:05. Also "Evelyn Prentice."

STRAND—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 2:28, 5:22, 8:16. Also "Marie Gallante."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Popeye cartoon, "Two Alarm Fire"; "Pro Football"; "Harlem Harmony"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Julia Peters, soprano. 8.

Other Events

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Boston Bruins vs. New York Americans, Boston Garden 8:30.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY — Boston University vs. Boston College in Boston Arena. 8.

Tomorrow

Other Events

FRENCH TALK—Mr. E. Perrin describes, in French, Provence and the French Riviera. Also two motion pictures of French scenes. Admission free. Berlitz School, 140 Newbury St. 4.

TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY — Annual meeting, 400 Beacon St. 3:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: "American Paintings." 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Elmer Wheeler of New York, president of Tested Selling Institute and Word Laboratory, Inc., guest speaker: "Taking the Guess Out of Selling—Magic Words That Sell." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

PUBLIC RESERVATIONS TRUSTEES — Talks on conservation and kindred subjects, following annual conference luncheon. University Club. 1:30.

N. E. Milk Issues Get an Airing At Vermont Hearing

New Measure for Stronger Enforcement of Federal License Sought

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 29 (AP)—Complex marketing issues, which threaten to undermine the financial structure of the New England milk industry, were clearly defined today as officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration resumed a public hearing on proposed amendments to the federal milk license for the Boston sales area.

The problem for which immediate solutions were sought included: A suitable program to obtain stabilization of the retail milk prices in Greater Boston market, where a bitter price feud has continued for 11 months; the distressed condition of dairy farmers in the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts, and measures to strengthen immediately the enforcement of the federal license.

A flare-up in the hearing yesterday on the question of stabilization was partially blocked by presiding officer C. J. Gifford of Washington, who asked witnesses to defer further discussion of distribution problems until the hearings in Boston on Wednesday and Thursday.

This major issue was sidetracked, however, only after distributors of the Boston area and some producers had reiterated that both branches of the industry need immediate price advances in order to meet sharp increases in most of production and distribution.

The industry was pictured by the 27 witnesses yesterday as being on the brink of collapse with the result that the federal license might become entirely ineffective unless the demands for the industry for increased prices are met.

Gov. Charles M. Smith of Vermont, Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, State Commissioners of Agriculture of these two states, and a representative of the Maine Department of Agriculture, joined producers and distributors of the four states to demand that the price of $3.49 per hundredweight, f. o. b. Boston, be granted. In effect this would give the farmer 7½ cents a quart instead of 7 cents, as now provided.

Thoroughfares Kept Clear in Newton By Heavy-Duty Plows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 29—Traffic runs smoothly in the Garden City, unhindered by the snowfall. Attacking the storm at its onset, Newton plows have kept after it ever since it stopped. Now, not only main roads but also side streets are well cleared. Some sections of the Worcester turnpike are entirely free of either snow or ice.

Among the 60 heavy-duty plows at work, some breakdowns occurred; but there were always more plows to take vacant places.

Fire Chief Clarence W. Randlett, notwithstanding his faith in the street department's ability to keep roads passable, even for fire apparatus, took no chance. He had draft horses in readiness, "just in case," and he ordered all firemen on duty. A party of Boy Scouts put in useful hours digging out hydrants.

$301,625 in Scholarships Awarded to 648 by Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—A total of $301,625 in scholarship aid was awarded to 648 Yale University students, it was announced Jan. 27 by University officials. These undergraduates represent 36 states, the District of Columbia and eight foreign countries.

Most of the scholarships were distributed among students from Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Education talk	Vassar Sextette	Organ recital
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Studio vocalist	Yankee Singers	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Jazz piano lesson.	"Jack Armstrong".	Fred Hoey, talk
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	Buddy and Blake"	Book talk	Local dance music
6:00	Don Humbert; orch.	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	State House talk	sketches; music.	Studio speaker	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	Melody Limited	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor".	"Lum and Abner"	Music lecture
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Reichman Orch.	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Morton Downey; orch.	Recorded talk	"Just Plain Bill"	Fisher Orchestra
7:30	Musical Memories:	Popular vocal	Merry-Go-Round	Golf lesson
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	Studio speaker	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra
8:15	dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist.	Lace"; musicale.	Astronomy talk
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	ERA Orchestra
8:45	soloists; players.	his orchestra	vocal soloists	Museum talk
9:00	Grace Moore, soprano;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Van Pool Orchestra
9:15	concert orchestra	"silent" players.	Bros.; orchestra.	Organ; soloist
9:30	'Hands Across Border';	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	News Service
9:45	soloists; orchestra.	McNamee; orch.	chestra; soloists.	3rd period, Bruins
10:00	"Problems of Hour,"	The Desert Song";	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	American game
10:15	Bainbridge Colby	Gladys Swarthout;	sa Lomas; soloist.	Fisher Orchestra
10:30	Hoover String Quar-	John Barclay; so-	Housing speaker	Gypsy Violin
10:45	tet; Edwin Otis	loists; players; or.	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader.
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; events.	News Service	Joe Haymes and
11:15	Daniels Orchestra	NBC vocalist	Alexander Orch.	his orchestra
11:30	Carl Hoff and his	Carl Hoff and	Johnny Green and	Perley Stevens and
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Radio City Matinee; Richard Crooks, tenor; concert orchestra.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; geography program.
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour; soloists; popular orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Mark Hellinger; Gladys Glad; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "Within the Law."
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties": Everett Marshall; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; vocal ensemble; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": network dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen, comedian, and company; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie": Burns and Allen; Bobby Dolan's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd Antarctic relay program; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Women's Patriotic Conference: address, George H. Dern, Secretary of War.
10:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch of the West.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces": soloists; male chorus; concert orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, WNAC, WAAB, President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball; local celebration pickups.

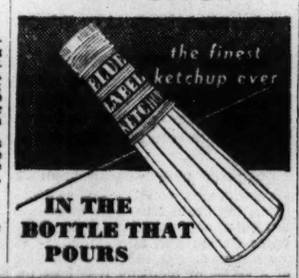
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

BLUE LABEL
· KETCHUP ·



IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS

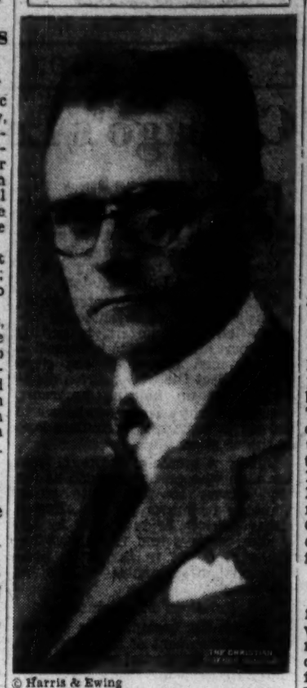
CHILDREN LIKE THIS DISH

DELICIOUS
ECONOMICAL
Elbow Macaroni au Gratin
2 Tablespoons butter
2 Tablespoons flour
2 Cups hot milk
1 Package Mueller's Elbow Macaroni
1 Teaspoon salt
½ Teaspoon pepper
½ Cup bread crumbs
2 Cups grated cheese
Parboil the elbow macaroni for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. In a double boiler melt the butter, add the flour, hot milk and seasonings and cook until thick. In a well-greased baking dish put a layer of elbow macaroni, then a layer of cheese, continuing until both are used up, having top layer of elbow macaroni. Pour the white sauce over, cover with bread crumbs and dot with butter. Set the dish in a pan of hot water and bake slowly 20 minutes or until the crumbs are golden brown.
MUELLER'S
ELBOW MACARONI
EASY TO PREPARE
—QUICK TOO

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

MAN-KIND
DOG & CAT FOOD
Quality Dog Food
Only sweet, fresh, wholesome REAL beef and mutton in this highest quality U. S. inspected Pet Food. They deserve the best.
As good as the food on your table

Wars on Fin Com



© Harris & Ewing
George R. Farnum

Farnum Offers Aid On Fin Com Facts

(Continued from Page 1)

that he can and will insist publicly that his reports be published without deletion of a single paragraph.

Board Changed Quickly

Due to the swift removal of two Finance Commissioners by Governor Curley and the appointment of E. Mark Sullivan to replace Judge Kaplan as chairman of the board, the Democrats swooped down on City Hall just at the time the Farnum reports were presented to the Commission for signature and the subsequent publication.

Governor Curley said he felt the reports were politically inspired and therefore should go unpublished. His newly appointed chairman of the commission echoed his chief's opinion. And yesterday when the Finance Commission met to consider Mr. Farnum's resignation asked for several days ago, no mention was made of Mr. Farnum's demands that his reports be published.

Workers Back at Work In Southbridge Mill

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—Members of Hamilton Woolen Local, U. T. W., went back to work yesterday at the Hamilton Woolen Company, which has been closed for the past six weeks.

Yale Starts Expedition for Study Of Primitive Man in Himalayan Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29—Plans for the second Yale North India expedition which will investigate the background of primitive man were today made public by the university. Dr. Heilmut de Terra, of the Yale faculty, will again lead the expedition, which will carry on its investigations under the auspices of Yale University, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the American Philosophical Society, the Geological Survey of India, and the Cenozoic Research Laboratory in Peking, China. The expedition will go into the field at the beginning of March.

Professor de Terra, who sails from New York on Feb. 2, will be accompanied by Mrs. de Terra. They will be accompanied in India by Père Teilhard de Chardin, acting director of the Cenozoic Research Laboratory, and V. N. Ayengar, paleontological collector of the Survey of India. It is expected that several British institutions will be jointly represented by T. T. Patterson of Cambridge University, who will cooperate with Dr. de Terra in the fields of geology and archaeology.

To Kashmir

The expedition, confining its field to the Southern Himalayas, will reach Kashmir at the beginning of summer and by autumn will commence research in Himalayan foot hills. A circuit to the Salt Range, 80 miles south of the Himalayas, will be completed the following winter.

"Nowhere else but in the Southern Himalayas do we find such a concentration of geologic factors as must have influenced the evolution of mammal life, including man," Dr. de Terra said today. "The favorable constellation of these factors must have determined the evolution of primitive human life."

Fossils and Artifacts

The first Yale North India Expedition, which spent more than a year in this region, brought back information of the youthful character of these mountains in the highest uplands of the earth. Mountain making is still going on in this area, the Himalayas not yet having attained their full stature, Dr. de Terra found.

George E. Lewis, of Yale University, paleontologist of the first expedition, collected a large number of fossils, including 10 fragmentary remains of man-like apes, of which one is now regarded as the most human-like fossil ape so far recorded.

In addition to this new information on the evolution of man, Dr. de Terra found several sites of artifacts which date back to the Old Stone Age, which indicate that early man inhabited the Himalayan foothills. These finds are of considerable importance to students of human prehistory, who have for a long time held that this region should yield valuable information on the problem of man's origin.

Père Teilhard de Chardin, the paleontologist of the present expedition, has carried on considerable research in China, having assisted in the paleontological investigation that led to the discovery of the famous Peking Man.

Dinner's Ready
Just shape, fry and serve, and this delicious New England delicacy is ready.
Made from the Famous GORTON'S CODFISH
Gorton's
Ready-to-Fry
Cod Fish Cakes
FREE! Recipe booklet, "Delicious Fish Dishes." Write, Gorton-Pew Fisheries, Gloucester, Mass.

THIS WEEK'S FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Values

OFFER MORE TYPICAL FIRST NATIONAL SAVINGS!

Another week of outstanding values for the New England Homemakers is offered by your local First National Store. More and more Homemakers find each day that First National Stores are a safe place to save.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Peas	STANDARD—Sweet, Tender	2 No. 2 TINS	23c
String Beans	FINAST Whole Refugee	No. 2 TIN	15c
String Beans	Standard Cut Green	3 No. 2 TINS	23c
Richmond Beans	Wax or Green	No. 2 Tin	10c
Sauerkraut		3 No. 3 TINS	25c
Asparagus	FINAST All Green	No. 2 TIN	23c

Made with No. 1 U. S. Peanuts—a Little Salt Added for Flavor

Peanut Butter		2 1 LB JARS	29c
Peaches	RICHMOND—California Sliced or Halves	2 No. 2½ TINS	29c
Baked Beans	FINAST Oven Baked	2 28 OZ. TINS	27c
Raisins	Seeded or Seedless	2 15 OZ. PKGS.	15c
Sunsweet Prunes	Large Size	2 LB. PKG.	19c
Vermont Maid Syrup		12 OZ. Bottle	17c
"Ritz" Crackers	Uneeda Bakers	Lb. Pkg.	21c

PILLSBURY'S
SNOSHEEN
CAKE FLOUR Big 44 oz Package 27c
PANCAKE FLOUR Easy to make ready for the pan 2 Pkgs 21c

SOAP SALE
RINSO
Quick Suds - for clothes or dishes 2 Lge Pkgs 39c
LIFEBUOY SOAP
A popular toilet soap 3 Bars 18c

SHREDDED WHEAT 2 Pkgs 23c
SWEET RYE BREAD 16 oz Loaf 8c
ROLLED OATS White Spray 2 Lge Pkgs 33c
RED HEART DOG FOOD 3 1 Lb Tins 29c
THE NEW THREE RATION DIET FOR YOUR DOG.

Oranges	California Sunkist Navels—Extra Large	Doz	39c
Sunkist Lemons		Doz	27c
Mel-O-Ripe Bananas		4 Lbs	21c
Stayman Apples	Fancy	4 Lbs	19c
Grapefruit	Medium Size	4 For	17c
Green Peas	Fresh Arrival	2 Lbs	29c
Rockwood's Baking Choc.		½ Lb Bar	10c
Rockwood's Cocoa		2 Lb Tin	19c
Baker's Chocolate		½ Lb Bar	21c
Crystaline Salt		2 2 Lb Pkgs	13c
Crab Meat		No. ½ Tin	25c
Jell-O Desserts		3 Pkgs	17c
Apricots	Extra Choice	Lb	23c
Confectioners Sugar		2 1 Lb Pkgs	15c
Blue Rose Rice		Lb	5c

Flour	Finast Bread	24½ Lb. Bag	89c
Sugar	Price for Boston and Vicinity	10 LBS. Bulk	47c
Lard	Pure Refined	1 LB. PKG.	16c
Cheese	Whole Milk Variety	LB.	19c
Potatoes		15 LBS.	15c
Bacon	Sliced—Sugar Cured Rindless	LB.	33c
Eggs	Hanfield Brand—Guaranteed	DOZ.	33c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Gov. Brann Urges Close Trade Unity In New England

Denies Maine Is Coaxing Shoe Firms From Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP) — Charges that the State of Maine had offered inducements to Massachusetts shoe manufacturers to migrate into his State were denied today by Gov. Louis J. Brann at an NRA hearing on the causes of migration from eastern Massachusetts.

"So far as the State is concerned," Governor Brann said, "there has been no concerted effort to cause migration and that will continue to be the policy of the State."

Governor Brann is here at the resumption of the NRA hearing at which last week charges were made that Maine communities had offered many inducements to tempt shoe manufacturers to remove their factories from the shoe centers of eastern Massachusetts. Present at the hearing were a number of manufacturers and members of the Shoe Code Authority which was denounced by labor last week for its failure to attend.

While the NRA continued its inquiry into the causes of migration from Massachusetts, plans went forward for amalgamation of five rival unions of shoeworkers into a single organization and the merger was to be discussed later today with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Governor Brann said he understood the charge had been made that concessions had been offered Massachusetts manufacturers by certain communities in his State and commented that "it is a very nice question as to how active a community should be in obtaining industries."

"I believe," he said, "we in New England should be very keenly alert to the danger of all of the industries of that area and that instead of quarreling over whether an industry goes to another state we would strive to protect and preserve the industries that have made New England great."

He said it was his belief that the New England governors, and senators and representatives in Congress should work out a definite policy to conserve the industries of New England as a whole, and asserted, "We in Maine desire to work in entire co-operation with the citizens of Massachusetts. We have no desire or purpose to interfere with the economic life of Massachusetts, and we contemplate no endeavor to cause any industry to migrate into Maine."

Governor Brann pointed out, however, that the right of a manufacturer to migrate to other communities if desired must be recognized.

Paul Jones, of the Commonwealth Shoes and Leather Company, which operates factories at Whitman, Mass., and Gardiner, Maine, said the tendency toward migration from Massachusetts had been increased by the higher labor costs imposed by the hour and wage provisions of the boot and shoe code. He said the public had resisted the higher costs of shoes resulting from the code, with the effect of causing manufacturers to seek the most economical production possible.

Rogin Called as Food Adviser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif—Dr. Leo Rogin, lecturer in economics at the University of California, has been appointed acting chief of the food products division, Labor Advisory Board, in Washington, D. C. He has been granted a six months' leave of absence by the university to inaugurate the work.

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins FEB. 11

15¢ or Less serves 4 or more

A pure, delicious chocolate dessert.

Ready-cooked. Just heat and eat.

Ask your grocer for it

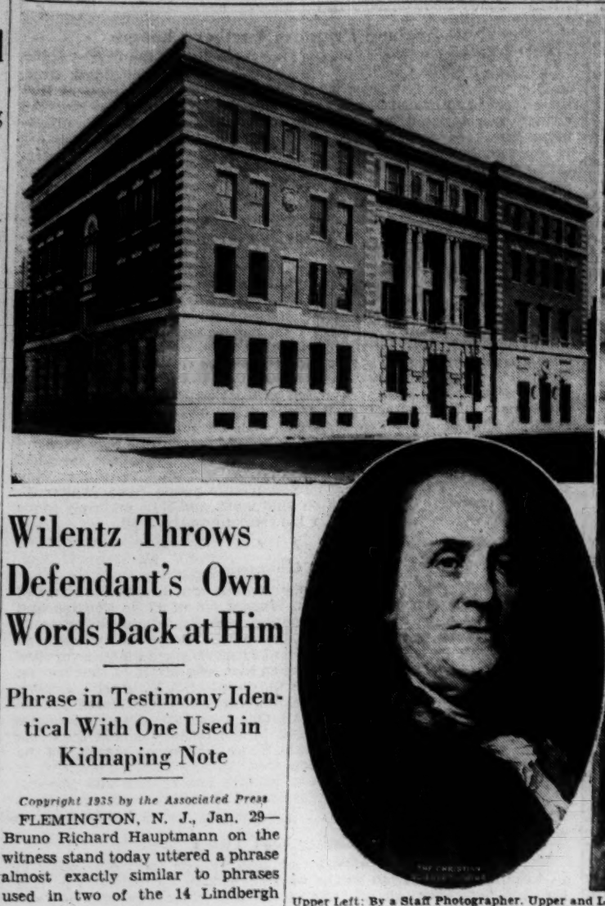
ROUNDSMAN Food Products, Inc. Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Do You Want to Sell Fire Insurance

AN old stock company of unquestioned strength wants new agents. As an organization company, supporting the American Agency System, it does business only through licensed agents in all parts of United States. Writes all kinds of policies for fire and tornado insurance on homes, factories, stores, and big buildings; also for marine coverage such as furs, jewelry, and fine arts.

Has several open communities—particularly in New England—for intelligent, aggressive young men, preferably between 25 and 35. No capital required, except for operating expenses. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Will give right men complete co-operation and assistance to build own business. Will pay full standard commission. If interested, write complete details on education, business experience, and all other information you consider important. Your letter held in strict confidence. Address Box M-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Boston Does Not Allow Franklin's Memory to Languish



Upper Left: By a Staff Photographer. Upper and Lower Right: Murals by Charles E. Mills, © Franklin Foundation, © Detroit Publishing Company. Lower Left: From a Painting by Joseph Silfrede Duplessis. Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Monuments to Philosopher

Upper Left—Franklin Union, Boston. Upper Right—Franklin Union Mural, "Franklin Directing the Building of Stockade Fort," by Charles E. Mills. Lower Left—Benjamin Franklin, a Painting by Joseph Silfrede Duplessis. Lower Right—Another Franklin Union Mural, "Franklin's Return From Europe," by Charles E. Mills.

Wilentz Throws Defendant's Own Words Back at Him

Phrase in Testimony Identical With One Used in Kidnaping Note

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 29—Bruno Richard Hauptmann on the witness stand today uttered a phrase almost exactly similar to phrases used in two of the 14 Lindbergh ransom notes.

His prosecutor immediately seized upon the incident to emphasize the method of speech.

Hauptmann's phrase on the witness stand, in answer to a cross-examining question about an intended trip to Germany after payment of the futile $50,000 Lindbergh ransom was:

"Oh, that is planned for over a year already."

Attorney General David T. Wilentz seized a sheaf of kidnap notes and read from two of them, these phrases:

"This kidnaping was planned for a year already."

And:

"This kidnaping was prepared for a year already."

Luncheon Recess

Hauptmann was still undergoing cross-examination as luncheon recess halted his trial for kidnaping and murdering Baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.

The "year already" phrases were the highlight of a morning of cross-questions about his personal habits and financial transactions during the period between payment of the Lindbergh ransom April 2, 1932, and his arrest on Sept. 19, 1934.

Mr. Wilentz brought in the name of Fritz Hahn, restaurant man, and Hauptmann denied queries designed to make him admit that Mr. Hahn had seen large packages of money concealed in Hauptmann's phonograph. He also denied ever telling Mrs. Hahn that he was giving Mrs. Hauptmann $1000 for a trip to Germany.

He denied the prosecutor's charge that he had signaled Mrs. Hauptmann in the courtroom several days ago so that she shouted "you are lying!" to a state witness.

He admitted spending 12 to 15 of the Lindbergh ransom bills, which he said Isador Fisch had left him, for living expenses, and said that he had intended to send the balance, less $2000 Fisch owed him, to Fisch's relatives

Trip to Florida

He admitted that after the time of the ransom, which he denied collecting, he took a trip to Florida, his wife quit her job and took a trip to Germany, and he purchased several expensive articles, such as a canoe, a radio and a pair of field glasses.

Hauptmann appeared at a loss for words when Mr. Wilentz brought up the similarity of his "year already" phrase with the ransom note phrases.

"How can I say it otherwise?" asked Hauptmann.

Mr. Wilentz said:

"Well, you can say, 'Planned for more than a year,' 'Planned already for a year,' 'Planned a year ago.'"

"How would you say?" Hauptmann retorted.

Edward J. Reilly, chief defense counsel, leaped to his feet and charged that Mr. Wilentz was trying to leave an unjust inference with the jury.

Indication that the State has an important rebuttal witness to say that Hauptmann was mysterious and evasive about money kept in his home came out as Hauptmann underwent his second day of grueling cross-examination.

Hauptmann was made to answer numerous prying questions about his home and his habits, and especially about a phonograph in which Mr. Wilentz hinted much money was kept.

"Isn't it a fact that during some of those months, particularly after April 2, 1932, that you opened that Victrola, and when you opened it in the presence of Fritz Hahn, the restaurant man I spoke to you about yesterday, that there were in that Victrola right on top two envelopes about 11 inches long, maybe 14 inches long, a few inches thick, of money, two packages, two envelopes?" Wilentz asked. "Is it not a fact?"

Hauptmann laughed aloud.

"No, absolutely not," he said.

There was confusion and laughter in the courtroom after Mr. Wilentz asked: "Didn't he say to you, 'my, this is a swell radio. It must have cost a lot of money?'"

"I got the impression," Hauptmann replied, "you are making up a big story here."

Couldn't Remember

The prisoner said he couldn't remember Hahn being in his house.

"Don't you remember," Mr. Wilentz pressed, "when you got to the bedroom you said, 'this room, you cannot go to it?'"

"Don't you remember Mrs. Hahn asking you how much money you were giving your wife for this trip to Germany, and you said, 'About a thousand dollars, I guess, will be all right'?" Wilentz went on.

"No," Hauptmann said.

Hauptmann Faces U. S. Actian

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Treasury is prepared to institute proceedings against Richard Bruno Hauptmann for gold hoarding if he is acquitted of the kidnaping and murder charge in New Jersey.

Officials said today that under the amended Federal Reserve Act, a hoarder of gold could be fined twice the amount of the gold so held, and the gold confiscated. In addition, it was said, Hauptmann would be liable for a criminal penalty of $10,000 and 10 years' imprisonment.

Horse on Back Porch Extricated by Police

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—It was a decidedly irate householder who called police headquarters here last night and demanded that a squad of officers come right up to his house and remove a horse from the back porch.

Slightly skeptical, but always faithful to duty, the officers rushed to the address given and found that a horse actually was on the back porch. The animal had bolted when a sleigh it was pulling turned over. The police extricated it from the wrecked railing.

Boston Observes Franklin Memory In Various Ways

January never goes by in Boston without recalling the memory of Benjamin Franklin. Although no official observance was held on his anniversary this year, on Jan. 17, there were many who sought out new Franklin data or visited the Franklin Technological Union, perhaps the most "Franklinized" building in the United States.

Named in honor of the journalist, diplomat and inventor, the Union is noted for its murals portraying various events in the printer's career. They include one of Franklin signing the treaty of alliance between France and the American colonies and a scene of Franklin on the streets of Boston.

Perhaps one of the most famous statues of Franklin or at least the most well known to Bostonians, is in front of the Boston City Hall. It was done by Richard Greenough and was set up in 1856. Funds for the erection of the statue were raised by popular subscription.

At the bottom of the statue, a set of four sunken bronze panels portray important scenes in the life of the diplomat. One shows Franklin as a printer, with his hand printing press and the young lad busily bent over a type bench.

New Hampshire Farms Show Improved Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 29—Fewer farmers in New Mampshire operated their farms "in the red" last year, and 10 per cent fewer farm bankruptcies were noted in 1934 than 1933, according to a report just published by the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture today.

Officials of the department were confident that the result of the farm census to be carried out this year would show a marked advance. Farming is becoming an "all year 'round" industry in New Hampshire, declared Andrew L. Felker, commissioner of agriculture, who credits most of the general rural improvement in the State to the New Hampshire Development Commission.

Poison Liquor Takes Toll Of 28 in N. Y. State

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—The toll of poison liquor in this Fulton County glove-making city was increased to 11 today with the deaths of three more men. Three others are critically ill.

The 11 fatalities here brought the toll from poison liquor in eastern and central New York to 28 in the past five days. Seventeen persons have succumbed in Utica and Rome, 60 miles west of here, and six more are in serious condition at hospitals.

Yale Union Forms And Votes Against Balanced Budget

'Accept Guidance of Environment,' Roosevelt Telegraphs Debaters

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—The Yale Political Union organized last night by voting, 46 to 43, against the resolution that "the United States should balance its budget for the fiscal year 1936."

The radical wing of the union, which is set up much like a model Congress, won a silent victory in the voting, by persuading 51 of those present not to take part in the poll.

Although the radicals saw an amendment to the original resolution defeated in a rising and oral ballot, they succeeded through the oratory of David Hedley, who offered the amendment, in winning over many of the students who might have voted in favor of the question.

In going on record as favoring an unbalanced budget, the union tacitly indorsed the administration policies of President Roosevelt, from whom a telegram of congratulation was read at the opening of the session.

"This union can be of undoubted value to the nation," the President's telegram read, "as well as to its university, provided it maintains independence and voices the true thoughts of those participating. This institute should bring about development of a foundation of real knowledge of things as they are and things as they should be. Honest debate will help in the search for truthful answers and will help graduates who come into the active world to be predisposed to accept the guidance of environment and the philosophy of a coming generation."

In formally declaring the union open, James Rowland Angell, president of the university, referred to the meeting as an "historic occasion."

The prime mover of the resolution, termed a "bill" in the program, was Lyman Spitzer Jr., 1935, of Pierson College.

August Heckscher II '36 argued with J. B. Bingham, the latter editor of the Yale News under its new policy, for an unbalanced budget, while R. M. Bissell Jr. spoke for the bill.

D. L. & Western Train Crashes

WEST NEW YORK, N. J., Jan. 29 (AP)—Ten persons were injured today when a west-bound passenger train of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad plowed into the rear of an empty train that had halted for an open draw bridge over the Passaic River.

Advertising Club Hears Exposition Of Monitor News

Executive Editor Defines It as Based on Social Importance to World

The place of The Christian Science Monitor in the world of journalism and advertising was described by its Executive Editor, J. Roscoe Drummond, at the regular luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club in the Hotel Statler today.

"The Monitor has one basic principle on which it selects the news which it will publish," said Mr. Drummond. "The essential test of all Monitor news is whether it is socially important; whether it is news which readers of the paper should know about in order to be better informed thinkers and informed citizens."

But "while the Monitor's news is always safe for readers," Mr. Drummond pointed out, "it is not always safe for the Monitor itself; for only in the past two months the Monitor's Madrid correspondent has, in line of duty, been honorably in the hands of the Spanish police; a Monitor Moscow correspondent cannot get a return visa to Russia, and the Japanese embassy in Washington has berated the Monitor for publishing an authentic interview with a former Prime Minister of Japan."

Mr. Drummond quoted at first several discouraging newspaper comments printed in the early days of the Monitor, and went on to show its increasing measure of success during the quarter century since its establishment, and the world-wide respect and confidence which it now enjoys.

Referring to concrete figures, he mentioned that more than half the readers of the Monitor live more than 2000 miles from Boston and that its readers are in fact "citizens of the world." The fact that it had in 1934 more than 24,000 advertising accounts from 33 different countries in the world was of particular interest to the advertising men.

Air-Conditioned Trains On Wabash Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29—All the principal trains of the Wabash Railway are to be air-conditioned before summer, it is announced by H. E. Watts, traffic manager of the line. Work has already started on the project, which is to cost approximately $146,000.

The Banner Blue Limited and the Midnight Limited, two crack expresses running between St. Louis and Chicago, have been air-conditioned for some time already. The work of installation is being done at the Decatur shops of the Wabash system. It is providing new work for a number of old employees. Pullman cars running on the Wabash are being equipped by the Pullman Company.

We give Winter A WARM RECEPTION AT CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

Winter loses its icicle edge at these cordial hotels by the sea. Indoors, cheerful rooms, music, dances, and tempting food give a glow to hospitality. Christian Science church in our block.

Rates as low as $7 up at Chalfonte and $8 up at Haddon Hall, single, American Plan . . . European Plan also. Special weekly rates.

Leeds and Lippincott Company
ATLANTIC CITY

Solution to Junior Crossword

▨	M	A	N	O	R	▨
S	A	D	▨	P	O	T
T	R	A	P	P	E	R
E	▨	N	O	O	▨	A
P	R	A	I	S	E	D
S	E	W	▨	R	E	R
▨	S	T	E	E	L	▨

Vermont Democrats Digging In For New Gains in 1936 Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 29—Vermont Democrats, encouraged by their progress at the polls in a "dyed in the wool" Republican State last November, are already laying plans for the 1936 elections under the leadership of Fred Martin, collector of internal revenue and defeated candidate for United States Senator.

The Republicans, with an overwhelming majority in both houses of the State legislatures, are keeping a weather-eye on the hopeful Democrats. Although the Democrats received a few more committee assignments than previously, there has been no weakening of Republican strength.

One reason for the optimism of the Democrats for 1936 was the close contest for United States Senator in November, when Mr. Martin lost to Senator Warren B. Austin, Republican incumbent by only 2000 votes.

Definitely Perturbed

The Republicans, split by the primary of last September when Gov. Charles M. Smith won the gubernatorial nomination from Benjamin Williams, are definitely perturbed by the prospects for 1936.

Their cause for worry centers in W. Arthur Simpson, twice unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, supporter of Governor Smith's successful candidacy and an influential leader in the northeastern part of the State. On the eve of the November election Mr. Simpson suddenly backed Mr. Martin, the Democratic senatorial nominee. That move very nearly cost Senator Austin his seat. That is why the Republicans today are wondering where Mr. Simpson will throw his weight in 1936.

If Mr. Simpson had declared for Mr. Martin a week instead of a day in advance of the election, there seems little doubt, declare political observers, that a Democrat would have replaced a Republican in Washington. Now, Mr. Simpson's supporters and a faction of the Republican Party interested in its retention of power, believe if he is not taken care of by Governor Smith, that Mr. Martin will find a federal job for him with the expectation of gaining a large bloc of votes in the next election.

Slated for Post

Mr. Simpson was definitely slated for an important post in the new state administration, as a reward for supporting Mr. Smith in the primary. But because of his pre-election switch to Mr. Martin, any such appointment would have a hard road to confirmation in the Senate, which is three-to-one Republican.

With seven of 30 senators and 48 or 248 representatives Democrats, that party has its greatest strength in the General Assembly in 75 years. Mr. Martin, who resigned as internal revenue collector to run for the United States Senate, and who has since been reappointed to the collectorship, is the acknowledged leader of the party in Vermont.

Under his guidance, the Democrats in the House of Representatives, after a complimentary vote of one of their number, switched in a body to one of three Republican candidates for the speakership, receiving in return, more and better assignments than ever before.

In the Senate, where committees are arranged by the Lieutenant Governor, president pro tempore and a third senator elected by the Senate, for the first time in at least 75 years, a Democrat was named third member of the nominating committee and the other members of the party won better committee recognition. The Democrats control two of the 31 Senate committees and are chairmen of seven others.

$2,000,000 for Well

F. W. Burnett of Osage, Okla., set a value of $2,000,000 on a water well at his home, which he charged in a court action had been polluted by oil companies.

Single rooms from $4
Suites from $12

The BILTMORE'S EXPERIENCE

of many years in serving people of judgment and distinction insures your complete satisfaction when you stop at this internationally famous hotel. Make it your home when in New York.

Entrance in Grand Central Terminal

THE BILTMORE
Madison Ave. at 43rd St., New York
David B. Mulligan, President

Rogers Peet

Takes a big pencil to figure these savings!

CLEAN-UP of WINTER OVERCOATS

Two-thirds show savings of twenty, thirty and forty dollars!
Single and double-breasted models including Chesterfields.
Mostly imported fabrics.
A few Spring topcoats.
All from our regular stock.

159 were $95
724 were $85
590 were $75
508 were $65
$55 now.

295 were $85
169 were $75
704 were $65
612 were $55
$45 now!

Rogers Peet Company

Fifth Avenue at 41st; Broadway at Liberty, Warren, 13th and 14th Sts.
NEW YORK
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield.

Casey Champions Constituent Before Land and Home Bureaus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Representative Joseph E. Casey of Massachusetts, one of the more aggressive of the first-term members of the House, today was asking government departments to determine what constitutes a home, or a farm.

Mr. Casey, anxious to assist an elderly woman in his district who is threatened with foreclosure of the farm she has owned for 47 years, found a formidable snarl of red tape to untangle. The facts are as follows:

A resident of Gardner, Josie Leach, has a farm of 225 acres, which she has owned for 47 years. It carries a relatively modest mortgage of $1300, on which foreclosure is threatened. Some time ago her barn was struck by lightning and destroyed.

Mr. Casey took the matter up with the Federal Land Bank, which informed him that the property was not a farm, because it had neither barn nor livestock. He then went to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which ruled that the property's income was from the land—hence it was a farm.

"There is something wrong somewhere," Mr. Casey expostulated, "and I'm going to find out what it is. Moreover, if there is anything I possibly can do, this woman isn't going to lose her farm, or her home, or whatever the Government chooses to call it."

Tercentenary Latchstring Declared Out by Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross yesterday issued an invitation to the people of the United States and other countries to visit Connecticut in 1935 during the celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the settling of the State.

Letters have been sent to President Roosevelt and the Governors of all the States containing the invitation.

Jays Temple place—The Better Shop of Boston

This Silhouette Is Our Trade Mark

VISITORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING IN JUNE

Not necessary to burden yourself with luggage. You will find everything you want here in the way of feminine clothes and accessories in exquisite taste and of high quality, but none-the-less affordable. We want the name of Jays so firmly imprinted on your minds that you will look to us as the rightful place to shop or to be a meeting-place. We shall be honored to accommodate you in any way we can.

Junior League Squash Play Is Well Under Way

Tourney Draws 58 Entrants From Five States and Also Canada

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The largest and most representative women's squash racquets field in the history of the event started play yesterday in the fifth annual Junior League invitation tournament. The field—58 in all—was drawn from Canada, New York, Westchester, New Jersey, Connecticut, Boston, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

The Junior League tourney is regarded this year as a tune-up for the match against the English women's side at the Junior League on Saturday and later in the United States championships and also the international match against the English tourists for the Wolfe-Noel Cup at the Harvard Club of Boston.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Westchester, seeded second behind Anne Page of Philadelphia, won a straight-game match from Mrs. Elliman Knapp of New York, 15—3, 15—4, 15—4. Miss Page, recent winner of the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania titles, drew a bye yesterday. Mrs. Lamme won the New Jersey title last week.

Cecile Bowes of Philadelphia, third seeded player, also won a straight-game victory, defeating Mrs. J. C. Collingwood of New York, 15—3, 15—2, 15—7. The fourth seeded player, Mrs. John Bierwirth, advanced through a default as did Mrs. Stuart Green, seeded No. 7.

Junior League Invitation Squash Racquets Tournament—First Round

Mrs. Douglas Demler, New Jersey, defeated Mrs. Francis Plimpton, New York, 15—11, 10—15, 15—10, 13—16, 15—12.

Cathleen Fox, New York, defeated Mrs. D. L. Richardson, New York, 15—4, 15—7, 15—1.

Mrs. E. Trevor Hill, Westchester, defeated Mrs. Kenneth Smith, New York, 15—6, 15—8, 15—11.

Frances Jay, New York, defeated Betty Wemple, New York, 15—8, 15—12, 15—11.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Susan Guion, New York, 15—3, 15—2, 15—8.

Mrs. John Bierwirth, New York, won from Mrs. J. P. Hendrik, New York, by default.

Mrs. Robert De Vecchi, New York, won from Mrs. Carl Donner, New Jersey, by default.

Mary Francis, New York, defeated Mrs. W. H. Hagen, New York, 15—4, 15—7, 15—1.

Eileen Beresford, New Jersey, defeated Mrs. Watson Wyckoff, Westchester, 15—1, 15—0, 15—7.

Mrs. H. D. Lancaster, Westmount, Quebec, defeated Anne Marshall, New York, 15—6, 15—10, 15—9.

Barbara Beresford, New Jersey, defeated Barbara Williams, New York, 16—13, 15—4, 15—9.

Muriel Pierpont, Philadelphia, defeated Anne Dieffenbach, New York, 18—15, 15—7, 15—10.

Charlotte U. Darling, Philadelphia, defeated Rosalie Williams, New York, 15—2, 15—2, 16—6.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Westchester, defeated Mrs. Elliman Knapp, New York, 15—3, 15—4, 15—4.

Margaret Bostwick, Westchester, defeated Elinor Righter, Greenwich, 15—8, 15—4, 15—7.

Mrs. Henry Brunie, New York, defeated Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, 15—3, 11—15, 15—1, 15—6.

Mrs. Rogers Dunn, New York, defeated Anna Dickson, Weston, Mass., 15—8, 15—7, 15—3.

Anna L. Strauss, New York, won from Mrs. H. W. Turner Jr., New Jersey, by default.

Esther Daly, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Ben Pope, Pittsburgh, 17—14, 15—10, 15—12.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Westchester, won from Mrs. George Storm, New York by default.

Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. J. C. Collingwood, New York, 15—3, 15—2, 15—7.

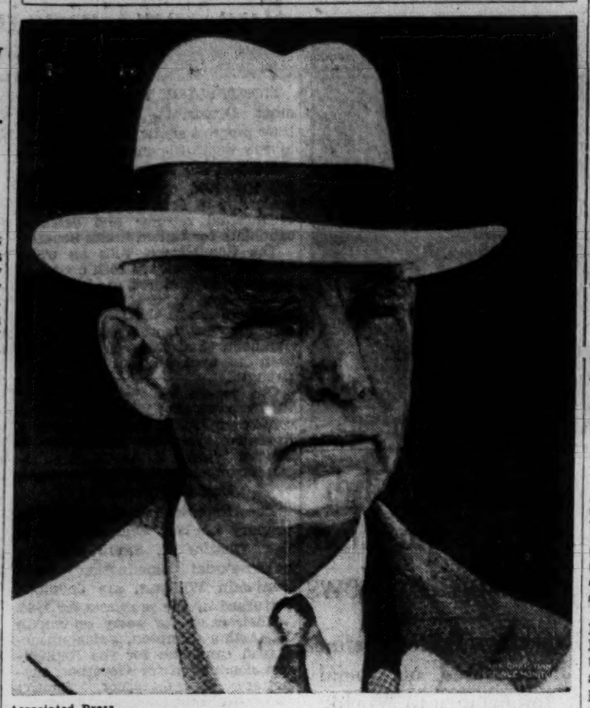
Mrs. A. W. Paine, New York, defeated Lois Thayer, New York, 15—6, 15—4, 15—4.

Helen Stone, New York, defeated Mrs. Clinton Schelling, New York, 17—14, 17—13, 15—3.

Edith Hahs, Philadelphia, defeated Elizabeth Douglas, New York, 15—5, 15—2, 15—11.

Mrs. McKay Sturges, New Jersey, defeated Marion Raymond, New York, 15—5, 15—4, 15—10.

A Baseball Luminary



Associated Press

Clark C. Griffith
President, Washington American League Baseball Club

Washington Owner Advocates Winter Leagues in Florida

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—An additional winter training season for major league baseball players and winter leagues—possibly two in Florida—as proving grounds for rookies, has been advocated by Clark C. Griffith, president of the Washington Senators.

Griffith described the plan as one "I long have wanted tried out," and said winter training for certain ball players would solve a problem facing every major league team.

"Because of the major league rule," he said, "barring any major leaguer from play after Oct. 31, the winter training and the winter leagues in Florida would have to come under the jurisdiction of the two major leagues.

May Need Amendment

"Also it probably would be necessary to amend this rule to permit the players to be identified with the league, since the stock contract offered by all major league clubs carries the clause prohibiting play after Oct. 31.

"I know I could provide an entire baseball team from among the rookies who are not quite ready for the majors. I think every club could do the same thing. Every year we have to send back to the minor leagues young players who need only a little more of the right kind of work.

"If we established a winter league in Florida, this would be the proving ground for the youngsters. It would hasten their development and, in making competition for team places so much keener, it would, at the same time, perhaps improve the whole caliber of major league play.

Tourists Would Attend

"This particular district of southern Florida, for example, very well could have two teams, a Miami and a Miami Beach club. They would play better than class double A baseball and as a consequence provide just one more attraction for the thousands of tourists who winter here.

"This year I am taking 10 young pitchers from the minor leagues to our training camp at Biloxi, perhaps only one may be good enough to stay, one or two others may be good enough to farm out and the rest will have to be given some good advice and a ticket back home.

"From the players that have to be farmed out to teams under control of individual major league clubs (in our case either at Chattanooga, Selma, Ala., or Albany, N. Y.) we could expect to staff the teams in the winter league.

"Some of these players still will be short of the standard requirements after a season in our farms. If they are worth keeping, they'll probably be worth sending to Florida for a season of winter work."

West Indies Cricketers Defeat M. C. C. by 218

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 29 (Canadian Press)—Fielding brilliantly yesterday, the West Indies cricket team scored a thrilling victory in the second test match against the touring Marylebone Cricket Club that ended yesterday. West Indies won by 218 runs.

The colonials outscored the visiting Englishmen right through the four-day match, piling up a first-innings score of 302, against the 258 compiled by M. C. C. West Indies declared the second innings at lunch time yesterday with 280 for six and then M. C. C. could only get 107 runs of the 325 required before 10 wickets were taken.

Fighting to outlast the sensational fielding and bowling of the West Indies and thus create a draw, the tourists played too cautiously and most of their wickets fell cheaply. George Headley of the victors scored 93 runs before he was retired in the second innings.

Two More Cubs in Fold

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—The signed contracts of Lon Warneke, star right-hander, and Fabian Kowalik, a recruit pitcher, were received by the Chicago Cubs yesterday, bringing the number of those in the fold to 17. Warneke, the Cubs' leading pitcher for the past three seasons, mailed his document from his home at Mount Ida, Ark. Kowalik, a right-hander, received a brief trial with the White Sox in 1932. Last year he won 18 games and lost 14 for Buffalo of the International League.

Strange Signs Contract

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29 (AP)—The St. Louis Browns yesterday announced receipt of the signed contract of Alan Strange, shortstop. He played in 127 games last year, performed well defensively, but hit only .233, compared to an average of .324 in 1933 when he was with Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League.

Harold McSpaden Wins From Cooper With Sub-Par Golf

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (AP)—The sub-par golf of Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Kansas City, Kan., defeated Harry Cooper of Chicago, 3 and 2, yesterday in the 36-hole final of San Francisco's open tournament.

The 26-year-old Kansan, who joined the tournament procession a year ago and since has developed into one of its brightest stars, claimed top money of $750 to become undisputed leader of the shotmakers now swinging around the "golden trail" of golf.

McSpaden ended the match on the 34th with a birdie 3 to chalk up his third major tournament victory within a few weeks. He headed the field in the recent Pasadena and Sacramento opens.

McSpaden held a 3-up lead at the end of the first half of the match, shooting the 18 in 70, two under par.

Cooper came back with a third-nine finish that had the 2000 gallery-ites applauding. For the third nine the Chicagoan had a 34, two under par, while McSpaden's temporarily faltering game accounted for a 37.

A 30-foot putt that ran true to the cup gave McSpaden a 2-up lead again. He had to shoot an eagle 3 to claim the advantage, as Cooper was down in birdie 4.

He went 2 up at the thirty-first by laying Cooper a partial stymie and, halving the next two holes, clinched the match at the thirty-fourth with a birdie 3, gained from a six-foot putt. Cooper had a par 4.

McSpaden shot the first 18 in 35-35—70 to Cooper's 38-35—73.

Report Says League Has Lease on Field

Emil E. Fuchs and his Boston Braves were partly relieved of their embarrassing situation yesterday when it was learned here through a reliable report from New York that the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs had taken over an 11-year lease on Braves Field, thereby assuring the tribal management of a home park to play in. At the same time it was reported that the league also was attempting to aid President Fuchs and Vice-President Charles F. Adams in their efforts to find a suitable purchaser for the club. Ford C. Frick, president of the National League, was reported as denying any move on the part of his circuit to help sell the club, but did say that the Braves have been assured the use of Braves Field.

In Boston yesterday, a special meeting was held in the State House, attended by Gov. James M. Curley, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, Judge Fuchs and Mr. Adams, in an effort to raise $75,000, a sum which would pay most of the outstanding debts of the Braves and also cover spring training expenses.

It was decided at the meeting to sell blocks of five tickets, good at any five games during the 1935 National League season, for $5 a block. By selling 15,000 of these blocks, the money could be raised. Committees will be appointed immediately to start action on these sales. It is the hope of the Braves officials that every Boston baseball fan will do his bit to straighten out the poor financial condition of the club.

Mrs. Drennan Scores 80

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Drennan of Tulsa, Okla., five times champion of her state, yesterday won medal honors with an 80 in the championship of women champions golf tournament here. Mrs. Mark McGarry of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Scarsdale, N. Y., was runner-up with an 84. Miss Jean Bauer, East Providence, R. I., had an 85.

Lott and Stoefen Win

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen downed Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines Jr., 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, in the feature of a professional tennis exhibition here last night. Tilden defeated Lott 6—1, 6—4, in a singles match while Vines won from Stoefen in the other singles contest by scores of 6—3, 8—6.

Shoemaker Keeps National Pocket Billiards Title

United States Amateur Pocket Billiards Standing

	W	L	HR	P C
J. H. Shoemaker, New York	7	0	52	1.000
Herbert Courtney, New York	6	1	51	.857
Omer Joanisse, Detroit	4	3	33	.571
Larry Wolf, St. Louis	4	3	24	.571
Al Broder, Philadelphia	3	4	42	.428
Lewis Matthews, Chicago	2	5	34	.285
Walter Flynn, New Haven	2	5	19	.285

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 (AP)—Knocked awry by the sharpshooting cue of a jobless auto mechanic, but still right side up, the national amateur pocket billiard crown today began its twentieth year atop the brow of J. Howard Shoemaker.

The veteran titleholder from New York is still the king of the green baize table, but he's not the absolute monarch he was up to last week.

A rank newcomer—the auto mechanic, Herbert Courtney of Brooklyn—almost toppled him from the throne last night in the annual championship tourney final.

The score, 125 to 111, is a drab result of a brilliant battle. After 18 of the match's 22 innings, Courtney was trailing 110 to 47. He clicked 22 balls off the table, then 28 more for the high run of the game, and once seemed on the verge of taking the title.

Omer Joanisse, Detroit, and Larry Wolf, St. Louis, tied for third place with four victories and three defeats each. Wolf in one of the earlier matches yesterday downed Joanisse 125 to 120 in 28 innings.

Al Broder, Philadelphia, who finished in fourth place with three wins and four defeats, in the first of yesterday's matches set back Lewis Matthews, Chicago, 125 to 75 in 21 innings. Matthews and Walter Flynn, New Haven, finished in the cellar position with two victories and five defeats each.

Howard Lindley, Minneapolis contestant, was eliminated from the tourney last Friday on charges by the championship committee that he had accepted part of the gate receipts in a state tournament. Each player received one forfeited game from Lindley.

Leading Scorers Hold Positions in Standing

MONTREAL, Jan. 29 (AP)—Although held scoreless last week, the first time such a thing has happened this year, Charlie (Chuck) Conacher and Harvey (Busher) Jackson of the Toronto Maple Leafs still hold command of the National Hockey League scoring by a large margin.

Conacher, who leads the field with 36 points, was in action in every game, but failed to score, while Jackson, in second place with 30 points, was temporarily checked by an injury, which kept him out of competition.

Far back of the Toronto marksmen but still good enough to lead the United States division are Cooney Weiland and Larry Aurie of the Detroit Red Wings with 26 points each. Frank Boucher, veteran New York center ice, was deadlocked with two Eagles from St. Louis, Syd Howe and Carl Voss, in fifth place, each with 25 points. The leading scorers:

Player and team	G	A	Pts
C. Conacher, Toronto	19	17	36
H. Jackson, Toronto	19	11	30
Weiland, Detroit	11	15	26
Aurie, Detroit	9	17	26
Howe, St. Louis	13	12	25
Boucher, N. Y. Rangers	9	16	25
Voss, St. Louis	9	16	25
Barry, Boston	11	13	24
Lewis, Detroit	8	16	24
Robinson, Montreal	13	10	23
Schriner, N. Y. Americans	9	14	23
Goitselig, Chicago	14	8	22
Clapper, Boston	13	9	22
Stewart, Boston	11	11	22
Brydson, St. Louis	7	15	22
Chapman, Americans	6	16	22
Morenz, Chicago	5	16	21
W. Cook, Rangers	10	10	20

Triple Tie for Lead In Class C Squash

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P C
Columbia U. C.	9	2	44	11	.815
Crescent A.-H. C.	9	2	43	12	.818
New York A. C. I.	9	2	39	16	.818
City Athletic C. I.	8	3	38	17	.727
Princeton Club	8	3	33	22	.727
Harvard Club	6	5	36	19	.545
Essex Club	6	5	27	27	.545
Yale Club	6	5	27	28	.545
Bayside T. C.	4	7	23	32	.363
Short Hills Club	3	6	19	36	.272
Elizabeth T. &C.C.	2	9	16	39	.181
City A. C. II	2	10	14	46	.167
New York A. C. II	0	11	1	49	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—A triple tie developed yesterday as the result of the semifinal round in the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship, when the first team of City Athletic Club defeated the leaders, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 3—2, while Columbia University Club and New York Athletic Club first team, previously tied for second place, both won their matches on their home courts. Columbia Club swamped Bayside Tennis Club, 5—0, while the Winged Foot five scored over Elizabeth Town & Country Club, also at 5—0.

The other winners of the day were Harvard Club, which defeated Essex Club, 4—1, and Princeton Club, which won from Short Hills Club, also at 4—1. The second team of City Athletic Club obtained the customary default, from the New York Athletic Club second team.

Laval Is Red Sox Scout

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 29 (AP)—W. L. (Billy) Laval, head coach at the University of South Carolina for the last seven years but not given a contract this year, announced yesterday that he would be a full-time scout for the Boston Red Sox in the future. Laval served the Sox on a part-time basis last season. Before taking up football coaching at Furman University here, Laval had played professional baseball in several minor leagues. He was succeeded at the university by Don McCallister, of Toledo, Ohio.

Frey's Contract Arrives

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announce the receipt of another signed contract yesterday, that of Linus Frey, 22-year-old shortstop, who is expected to develop into a star this year. The Dodgers also have scheduled an additional exhibition game for their training series, meeting Minneapolis of the American Association at De Land, Fla., March 21.

College Basketball Results

Berea 37, Louisville 36.
Drake 45, Iowa 25.
LaSalle 34, Davis Elkins 24.
Murray T. 47, East Kentucky T. 25.
North Carolina 39, Virginia F. I. 13.
Ohio State 37, Chicago 24.
Western Kentucky 51, Mississippi C. 37.

Sporting Around the Hub

UNDER ordinary conditions the Boston Bruins might be conceded a victory over the faltering New York Americans at the Boston Garden tonight. Hockey conditions are never ordinary, however, and the uncertainties of this game permit no hasty predictions. Too many times have favorites been toppled and often a game unattractive on paper turns out to be something of a "classic."

On paper the Bruins figure to win. On the ice, Americans, frequently with depleted personnel, have baffled the Bruins with their peculiar style of play. From the "Amazing Amerks" the New Yorkers have become one of the strangest outfits in the circuit. They have won only seven games this season and four of the seven victories came in the first six games played. Americans won their last game on Jan. 1 and since that time have gone through nine games without victory, tying four times.

★ ★ ★

Manager Joe Simpson is taking extreme measures in an effort to stem the present downward trend of the New York hockey club. Eddie Burke and Dede Klein, veteran right and left wingers on the line with Red Conn, are being left in New York tonight. Fred Hergeris from Philadelphia and Obs Heximer from New Haven will replace them. Alex Smith will make the trip since Simpson has decided to leave Red Doran with Quebec.

★ ★ ★

The Bruin lineup may undergo one change due to a mishap to Red Beattie, left winger on the Stewart-Sands line. Beattie was forced out of action against Canadiens last Saturday and Jerry Shannon, recently acquired from St. Louis in trade for Frank Jerwa, is Beattie's replacement. Victory for the locals will cut the Chicago first-place lead to one point, since the Hawks are idle until Sunday.

★ ★ ★

The other local hockey feature tonight will see the Boston College team attempting to register its first victory on the ice over a Boston University team in several years. The game will be played at the Boston Arena. The Eagles are confident they will beat the B. U. outfit. Several weeks ago B. C. downed the Dartmouth College team shortly before the Big Green players beat the Terriers. An interesting battle is expected by followers of both teams.

★ ★ ★

Two of the foremost schoolboy swimmers ever developed in the New England district will compete in the first open interscholastic swimming meet in the Harvard pool on Saturday. They are Mat Chrostowski and John Higgins of the Providence Central High School. They are two of an outstanding team of 12 boys entered in the meet by Central High. Chrostowski, within the last year, broke the New England record in the 100-yard swim and 300-yard medley swim, and he will compete in both the 50 and 100-yard swims in the Harvard pool and is expected to make outstanding marks. John Higgins won the National A. A. U. breaststroke championship at Chicago last summer. Three weeks ago he defeated the best breaststrokers in the country in the N. Y. A. C. pool. He is 17 years of age, the same as Chrostowski. Chrostowski has been compared with Johnny Weissmuller, who also was an outstanding swimmer at 17.

★ ★ ★

The interscholastic swimming meet at Harvard is expected to provide outstanding performances by the leading high and prep school swimmers of New England. The meet will be contested in Classes A and B with 16 schools in the competition. An added attraction on Saturday night will be the first appearance in New England of the noted diving team of the Ambassador Hotel Lido Swimming Club. William Lewin, former Canadian national high diving champion; T. N. Tucker, former Middle Atlantic and Southeastern A. A. U. champion, and Hans Rath, former Berlin champion, will give an exhibition of fancy and comedy diving. They are touring the East under the direction of Harry E. Pierson, coach of the Ambassador team. Admission to the meet will be 25 cents for the afternoon events and 40 cents for the evening events.

★ ★ ★

Two Harvard Club squash racquets players met in a third-round match in the Massachusetts Class A championship yesterday, Thomas E. Jansen Jr. emerged the victor over A. L. Devens, winning three games to one.

★ ★ ★

Howard Crombie of Cambridge and Charles Perry of Wollaston are locked in a triple tie for first place with Edward Everett of Brookline in the New England sectional amateur three-cushion billiards championship. Crombie defeated Sydney Pierce of Cambridge last night, 40 to 21, and Perry downed Boyd, 40 to 33. The trio will play for the championship tonight and tomorrow night at the Twentieth Century Billiard Club.

★ ★ ★

The Boston Trojans, playing an American Professional Basketball League game in the Boston Arena, last night, lost to the Jersey City Reds by 27 to 38. It was the worst defeat the Hub team has met with on the home court this season. The victory last night gave the Jersey City team undisputed hold on first place in the league standing.

★ ★ ★

Massachusetts Institute of Technology sports teams will have a busy week end. The boxing, hockey and track teams will visit the New York area. The boxing squad will leave Thursday night and will be followed Friday by the trackmen, who will compete in the Millrose games at Madison Square Garden Saturday night. The boxers will oppose Rutgers at New Brunswick Friday and the Columbia Law School in Washington Saturday night. George Owen will take the hockey team to Schenectady to meet Union College Friday night and then journey to Hamilton College for a game on Saturday night.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

New England Proposes Further Changes

AS THE time approaches for the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which takes place at Cincinnati, Ohio, a week from Saturday, it becomes more and more apparent that there is going to be considerable debate regarding some of the proposed changes in rules, and that whatever action is taken will not be unanimous. The question of limiting the time players may receive their expenses promises to cause a whole lot of discussion, and it will be interesting to see just how it is finally legislated on. The eastern association, at its annual meeting about a week ago, voted in favor of the recommendation of the rules committee of the U. S. L. T. A., which is for limiting the players to eight weeks' expenses, except when the executive committee or a sub-committee gives its consent, or the players are officially selected by the U. S. L. T. A., to represent it in a tournament or other competition, or the player is receiving hospitality at a private house. Now comes the New England Lawn Tennis Association with its annual meeting and a vote that its representatives to the national meeting propose an amendment to the proposed eight-week rule to the effect that member clubs be prohibited from paying any player's expenss in connection with tournament tennis other than concerns national and sectional representatives. It seems to me that the rule as proposed by the U. S. L. T. A. has so many conditions attached to it that it will serve no useful purpose. The change proposed by the New England Association is much more clear-cut, and, if it is the desire of the tennis authorities really to curb the unlimited amount of time an amateur player shall be allowed to receive expense money, it should adopt the New England version in preference to its own. It will also be interesting to see what the association does regarding Czechoslovakia's request for a change in the rule regarding educational motion picture action films. Walter M. Hall has expressed his opinion on this issue, and it is certainly to be hoped that his organization backs his views up to the limit.

★ ★ ★

A Great Champion

When considering real sport champions, one cannot omit the name of Jay Gould, who recently passed on. When a lad of 17 he won his first United States court tennis championship, and for a period of some 20 years he retained the title. In 1907 he won the world championship in that sport, and he held it for a period of 19 years, when illness compelled him to give up singles play. Only once in that long period of time was he defeated in a match and that was at the hands of E. M. Baerlin, English champion. Gould evened up for this, however, when he defeated Baerlin the next year in straight sets. In all, Gould held the American singles title 19 consecutive times and shared in the doubles honors the same number of times but not consecutively. He was also open champion of the world. Court tennis is a game which does not draw as much publicity as do many other sport events, but it requires lots of skill and physical exertion. Gould, therefore, should be ranked as among the greatest sport champions of all time.

★ ★ ★

Regaining Lost Titles

The year 1935 is only just starting, and yet the sport champions of 1934 are beginning to fall by the wayside, with new titleholders moving up from the ranks. Already one of the 1933 champions who was dethroned in 1934 has regained her lost laurels. She is Catherine Klein of Buffalo, N. Y., who surrendered the United States women's speed-skating championship to Dorothy Franey of St. Paul last year; but who defeated Miss Franey at Oconomowoc, Wis., Sunday, by 10 points to win her title back. Another champion fell when Jimmy Webster of St. Paul lost his amateur speed-skating title to Marvin Swanson, a "dark horse" from Minneapolis. If this is a true indication of what is to take place in the coming championship events, it is going to be a hard year on those who wear sport crowns.

Bay State Golf Dates Announced by M.G.A.

The Massachusetts Golf Association has arranged the following dates and places for its principal tournaments in 1935: open championship, June 24, 25 and 26 at Longmeadow Country Club, Longmeadow; amateur, July 9-13 inclusive at Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton; junior tournament, July 24 through 27 at Cohasset Golf Club, North Cohasset, and the caddie tournament, Aug. 13 at the Wollaston Golf Club, North Quincy. It is also expected that the Lesley Cup matches will be held on Oct. 4 and 5 at the Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville.

According to Charles E. Mason, M.G.A. president, no change in the method of play in the state amateur championship has been decided upon although the officials have been considering certain suggestions such as: allowing 64 to qualify instead of 32, and having every match round 18 holes including the final. Another proposal has been that there be no qualifying round, and the whole tournament be conducted at match play. Announcement of a change, if any, of method of play will be made later.

Out of consideration of the wishes of the several golf clubs in the western part of the State, the open championship is being held on the Longmeadow course, which is situated four miles outside of Springfield. W. O. "Bill" Blaney, the amateur champion, will defend his title on home grounds at Brae Burn. It is the first time the tournament has been held there since 1926.

If arrangements are completed so that the Lesley Cup matches can be held at Oyster Harbors, it will mean that all the players will be housed under one roof for the tournament. This is one of the excellent clubs on Cape Cod. The players from the New York and Philadelphia districts and Canada should find this course a most interesting and testing one.

Durand Wins Medal Honors

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Battling a stiff, cold wind and a field of 48, Celeste Durand of Great River, L. I., N. Y., yesterday won medal honors in the eighth annual championship of golf club champions tournament with a score of 36-39—75, four over par. Close behind the medalist was Tommy Goodwin, Mamaroneck, N. Y., defending champion and recent winner of the annual Lake Worth Tournament at Palm Beach. He was out in 40 but came back with a fine 36 and a total of 76. Carl Dann of Orlando, Fla., twice winner of the championship of champions contest, and Charles Whitehead, South River, N. J., came in with 77s. Mallie Reynolds, Jacksonville, Fla., and Jack B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., late starters, finished at dark with the same scores.

Maroons Sign Wood

MONTREAL, Jan. 29 (AP)—Alex Wood, former goal minder for the Philadelphia Arrows of the Canadian-American Hockey League, signed yesterday with the Montreal Maroons of the National League. Wood will be a spare with the Maroons, taking the place of Dave Kerr, who went to the New York Rangers last December.

Bell Defeats Mangin

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 28 (AP)—Winning the fifth and deciding set, R. Berkeley Bell of New York yesterday defeated Gregory S. Mangin of Newark to capture the Pittsburgh Golf Club's fifth annual indoor tennis tourney. The victor, ranked seventh nationally, won by 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 6—3.

Rick Ferrell Signs

Rick Ferrell, first-string catcher of the Boston Red Sox, has signed his contract for the 1935 American League baseball season, it was announced yesterday by Eddie Collins, general manager of the club. Terms of the contract were not announced.

New York Yachtsman Takes Second Victory

HAVANA, Jan. 29 (AP)—Adrian Iselin, New York yachtsman, took a firm grip on the Bacardi Cup yesterday by sailing his Ace to its second straight victory in the series, but a scheduled contest in the Cuba Cup competition was postponed until today pending repairs to the Pathfinder, owned by Sampson Smith of Cooperstown, N. Y.

A mast on Smith's yacht snapped during yesterday's race, run in a heavy sea and a brisk wind.

Iselin, who sailed his boat to victories Sunday in both events, is being pushed by the young Cuban, A. Garcis Tunon of Havana, who finished next to the New Yorker yesterday with his Halcon. The New Yorker leads in points 25 to 23 with one race to be sailed.

In yesterday's race the Cuban boat Aitohito of Angel Maya was third and E. B. Jahncke of New Orleans was fourth in his Jupiter.

Predict Rise of New Sports Conference

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 29 (AP)—The rise of a new athletic conference, embracing colleges east and west of the Alleghanies and an offshoot of the present Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference, was predicted in sports circles today.

At State College, Penna., Penn State's faculty commission on athletics met to consider the place left vacant by the withdrawal of Bucknell. Graduate Manager Neil M. Fleming said Penn State "probably" will accept.

Athletic directors of the various colleges are silent as yet, but action by the Nittany Lions is viewed as a first step toward the formation of a year-round conference modeled after the "Big Ten."

It was pointed out that the organization of such a circuit—which probably would include Pitt, West Virginia, Carnegie Tech, Georgetown, Temple, Penn State and maybe one or two others—would be partly defensive.

This is because of the movement toward a new collegiate league along the Atlantic seaboard. Many believe Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth and Penn are planning to join up in one athletic family.

Syracuse, an old Pitt and Penn State rival, and perhaps Colgate are mentioned in discussions as other possible members should the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference grow into a permanent all-sports league.

Tolan Dons Spikes Again

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 29 (AP)—T. E. "Eddie" Tolan, Olympic sprint champion now competing as a professional, donned spike shoes today for the first time since his recent illness. Taking things easy and starting from scratch in a country meeting, he lost in the 75-yard dash and finished in a dead heat in the century, stepping the distance in 9.9s.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ROSOFF'S
147 W. 43 ST. 152 W. 44 ST.
TRULY A GENEROUS SERVICE. WE HAVE BEEN MAKING FRIENDS FOR 35 YEARS. A VISIT HERE WILL SHOW WHY. WHILE WE ARE RIGHT AT TIMES SQ. OUR RESTAURANT OFFERS UNUSUAL RESTFULNESS.
6 COURSE LUNCHEON 50¢ — 7 COURSE DINNER 75¢
"Always something good to eat"

The Garden Restaurant
67 WEST 44TH STREET
A Restaurant of Refinement where Quality Food and Fresh Vegetables are Served.
Cafeteria or Table Service

Phone WIsconsin 7-5161
FORMERLY WARE COFFEE SHOP
52 WEST 39TH STREET
Luncheon Combinations from 35c
7-Course Dinner Service 55c and 75c
Also spacious Upstairs Dining Room, which is available for Bridge Parties, Showers, Meetings, etc. LARGE FIREPLACES.
All pies, cakes, biscuits, muffins, baked on premises.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON PRESENTS
THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by
HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Staged by Albertina Rasch
Evgs., 8:30, 55c-$2.20
Mat. (Wed. and Sat.), 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. and 6th Ave.

THE THEATRE GUILD
S. N. BEHRMAN'S play
Rain from Heaven
with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY
GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St., W. of Bdy.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

BOSTON

KEITH'S MEMORIAL THEATRE
NOW SHOWING
MR. GEORGE
ARLISS
in
"The IRON DUKE"

Where to Go for Luncheon·Tea·Dinner IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

LONDON

The Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
68 WELBECK ST., W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

Cinderella's
2 SLOANE SQUARE
Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES
Meringues and Fudge
Brioches and Croissants

THE GOLDEN BUD
162 Sloane Street (Sloane Square End)
London, S. W. 1
RESTAURANT
Open 10 to 8:15 and on Sundays 1 to 2:30
2-Course Lunch 1/6 Iced Fruits and Flips
3-Course Dinner 2/6 Afternoon Teas

MULBERRY COTTAGE
92 PIMLICO ROAD
(Near Sloane Square Station)
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Home Made Cakes and Sweets
Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m.
Sundays 11 a. m.-2:30 p. m.

FRANCE

PARIS

ROBIN RESTAURAT DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint Honoré, Paris
GOOD HOME COOKING
EVERYTHING FRESH
English Spoken—Se habla Español

Liverpool, England
Bon Marché Specialise in Riding Kit
for Children as well as "Crown Ups"
—it's surprisingly inexpensive, too!
Bon Marché
THE FASHION STORE
Church and Bassnett Streets
Liverpool 1 Royal 6300

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
OWEN OWEN
First in the Field
3 Non-Reflecting WINDOWS Installed
Biggest of this kind in any store in Great Britain
OWEN OWEN Ltd.
CLAYTON SQUARE

Basnett and Houghton Streets Liverpool Royal 4181
GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
"The Premier Fashion House of the North of England"

FLETCHERS
Tomato SAUCE
With the FRESH FRUIT FLAVOUR
Large 4½d Bottle
FLETCHERS SAUCE CO. LTD. SELBY, YORKS, ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
A POLICY that has paid
Over 75 years ago Irwin's opened their first grocer's shop. From the first they have adhered to the fair policy of giving maximum quality and value in groceries and provisions. That such trading is appreciated is well evidenced in their present total of over 180 branches. Every article sold is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction—otherwise your money is refunded immediately and without question. That and the fact that Irwin's values are unbeatable anywhere in the Kingdom, is why practical housewives in the tens of thousands prefer to
SHOP AT
IRWINS
Over 180 Branches
LIVERPOOL, BIRKENHEAD, WALLASEY, OSWESTRY, CHESTER, COLWYN BAY, SOUTHPORT, LYTHAM-ST. ANNES.

SEWING Without TEARS
Schofields have taken the worry out of home dress-making for it was always in the cutting out and fitting that the dress went wrong. The new way is to buy your materials and pattern at Schofields. They will cut it out free and tack it up for the nominal sum of 2/6. The dress or coat is then ready for sewing up and finishing. Why not try making up some of the lovely new fabrics this way.
P520
Schofields
The Headrow, LEEDS, ENGLAND

Kendals WHITE WEEK
Begins Monday, February 18
All White Goods are Being Offered at Very Remarkable Savings.
• Ask NOW for WHITE WEEK Gazette
KENDAL MILNE & CO. • DEANSGATE • MANCHESTER

Bobby's of Lord Street Southport
Have the reputation of being able to fulfil all your requirements in their spacious and well-conducted store.
Why not pay a visit to the Restaurant where a Charming Orchestra plays daily?
Men's Shop Library

Evidence Mounts To Show Mohawk Rudder Affected

Officers Testify Ship's Steering Gear Awry Before Collision

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The man who handled the emergency steering gear of the liner Mohawk the night it collided with the freighter Talisman testified today that, given a specific order of "15 degrees starboard," he would not know which way the ship's rudder would turn.

The only way he knew in which to carry out such an order, Stephen John Snyder, deck engineer of the Mohawk, testified today at a federal hearing, would be to move the bottom of the wheel "in the same direction as I moved the handle of the telegraph."

This bears out the testimony yesterday by Marty Polander, quartermaster of the Mohawk, who said that the steering apparatus had broken down completely.

"At 9 p. m." the quartermaster had testified (the collision occurred shortly before 9:30 p. m.), "it was almost impossible to keep her on her course, I reported this immediately to the third mate and he brought the deck engineer who took the wheel and he had as hard a time as I did. We used the wheel up to about five minutes before the collision when I was told to put the wheel amidship.

The change from telemotor to "trick" steering was not made before the collision which sank the Ward liner so far as he knew, Mr. Snyder testified today, adding, however, that it might have been done while he was engaged in tracing a glycerine line of the automatic steering system. That could hardly have been possible, he said, although the shift would require only about half a minute. Directions for operating the "trick" wheel, he said, were given him by the first assistant engineer, Mack Smith, one of the 35 persons who were lost in the disaster. Ten others are missing.

Explaining how he used the "trick wheel," Snyder said: "I would move the bottom of the wheel in the same direction as I move the handle of the telegraph (the telegraph of the telemotor system)."

"If you threw the bottom of the wheel to starboard would that give her left rudder?" asked Joseph B. Weaver, one of the questioners.

"I don't know the connection—what rudders it would give," replied Snyder.

"You wean to tell me you don't know which way the rudder goes?"

The witness said that he did not.

Another federal inquiry into the disaster, in which 45 lives were lost, was under way at the offices of United States Attorney Martin Conboy. Mr. Conboy's assistants secretly questioned Capt. Edmund Wang of the freighter Talisman and other members of his crew.

Captain Wang, criticized by the inquiry board for not holding his freighter in the gaping hole in the Mohawk's side, said:

"It was entirely impossible for the Talisman to keep her bow in the Mohawk's side for the purpose of holding up the Mohawk. The headway of the Mohawk swung the Talisman around so that the Talisman's bow came out of the hole almost immediately. The Talisman did not back her bow out of the hole. The momentum broke it out as the Mohawk passed. The vessels were then swung nearly parallel to one another."

Senate Wreck Inquiry Sought

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York yesterday introduced a resolution for an investigation of all recent sea disasters, including the Mohawk, by a special Senate committee.

Warship Millions Said to Miss Intent

(Continued from Page 1)

Board of Gulf Industries, a shipbuilding firm, was offered the services of a "fixer" in getting government contracts if he would pay $250,000.

Names Washington Attorney

The offer, Mr. Calvin said, came from a "Mr. Gravem," Washington attorney, who did not name the "fixer" but identified him as "one of the most influential citizens in Washington."

When Mr. Wilder commented that there might be an objection raised if there was evidence of collusion, Mr. Calvin quoted Mr. Gravem as saying that, by that time the keels of the vessels would be laid, and it would be too late to do anything. Mr. Wilder did not accept the bargain offer, Mr. Calvin said.

The committee has called Axel B. Gravem, a Washington lawyer, to testify tomorrow regarding Mr. Calvin's charges. Mr. Gravem, who was a prominent American Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University and is known as an attorney of probity and standing, denies the charges. He agrees that he once met Mr. Wilder, very briefly and suggested that he get in touch with a naval architect who might give him technical advice. He expressed complete disapproval of the Wilder projects, however.

Dern Utters Warning

Meanwhile, the House Military Affairs Committee took up a thread of the munitions investigation with George H. Dern, Secretary of War, warning that nationalization of industry in time of war would be extremely dangerous. He did not except even the munitions industry.

Peacetime government manufacture of munitions "would probably remove any objectionable features that may have developed in connection with the munitions industry," he said, "but the result might at the same time be detrimental to the national defense."

The Secretary indorsed proposals to license the manufacture and sale of war supplies and advocated price control and an excess profits tax to help cut down war profits, though he warned against too heavy restrictions that would hamper production.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, first woman to serve in Congress, now connected with peace organizations, told the committee:

"If I were running the next war the President would receive the same wages as privates, and the member of Congress who voted for war would carry the flag into battle."

Prohibition Since 646 A. D.

Japan's first prohibition regulation was promulgated in the year 646 when the drinking of saké was forbidden except on certain occasions and none could be consumed following any national calamity such as an earthquake, drought or flood.

Bootblacks Disappear From London Streets

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

BOOTBLACKS are disappearing from London. Folk seem to be shining their own boots and shoes. In 1914 there were enough customers for about 1000 of these men in red coats, who squat on the pavements and at station exits and tell your character by your feet and not by your face.

Today London's bootblacks only number 40. They blame the lasting quality of modern boot polish and shoe-shine parlors in hotels.

Miss Earhart Back At Her Home in Rye; Plans for Lecture

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam was back at her home in Rye, N. Y., last night for the first time since her daring solo conquest of the eastern Pacific, from Hawaii to California.

Piloting the same high wing monoplane in which she flew alone from Honolulu to California Jan. 12, the noted woman aviator arrived at Newark Airport at 1:02 p. m. (E. S. T.), to end her leisurely transcontinental trip from the west coast.

Her husband, George Palmer Putnam, was with her and both appeared to be happy at the prospect of getting home. The couple left for Rye shortly after their arrival here from Cleveland.

She said she was going to Washington Friday to read a paper on her flight before the National Geographic Society. After that she will go to Boston on a business trip. Aside from the Washington lecture, Miss Earhart said she had no plans for the immediate future.

Rule of Senate Affects Decision On World Court

Majority of Two-Thirds Needed for Adherence Under Protocols

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—America's difficulty in co-operating officially with any international effort, even for world peace, was evident today as the time approached for the final vote on the World Court.

Preliminary votes in the Senate indicated that the ultimate decision on the momentous issue would hang in the balance and probably depend on the votes of two or three men.

Foreign diplomatists looking down on the excited Senate from the President's balcony today may have wondered at this situation, since adherence to the World Court has been advocated by every American President since Wilson, has been a part of the platform of both big political parties for many years, and is now energetically backed by all the prestige of President Roosevelt himself.

Difficulties Indicated

The debates which preceded the final vote, however, clearly indicated the difficulties. First and foremost was the two thirds rule itself, by which the founding fathers bound the youthful republic against the then much more powerful Old World countries.

Coming down into the present day, this rule means that even with a big majority in favor of such an international effort for peace such as the World Court protocols, a minority of 25 or 30 senators can block such action.

Running through the debate of the past weeks the two lines of approach have been clearly drawn. For the big majority which favors World Court entry, the keynote was sounded by Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon in the declaration that "civilization must prepare for peace, and not for war."

Lines of Divergence

The spokesman for the Administration in behalf of the Court has been Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, who emphasized repeatedly, however, that he considered the benefits of joining the Court no less than the disadvantages of staying aloof had been greatly exaggerated.

All the passion and fire in the Court fight, on the other hand, were on the opposite side. There can be no question of the sincerity of most of this minority opposition which, from the outset, was able to menace American adherence.

Sample quotations give the key to the opposition attitude.

William E. Borah (R) of Idaho: "The Court is an inseparable part of the League of Nations." "Advisory opinions of the Court are guided by political rather than judicial considerations."

Political Issue Raised

Hiram Johnson (R) of California: "We are dealing today with one simple proposition—shall we go into foreign politics."

Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, who yesterday sat in the diplomatic gallery, heard another argument frequently and grimly cited in the course of the long debate: The charge of European "bad faith" in debt repudiation, coupled with the declaration that America should wash its hands of European "defaulters" today.

The attitude of the western progressive Senators is of deep interest to the historian as exemplified in the World Court fight. These men are called "liberals" in the Senate sense, but their basic cleavage with European liberalism—which universally carries the connotation of internationalism—is indicated by the fact that almost to a man they oppose World Court entry. Indeed, they have supplied much of the energy that has gone into the fight.

Grades of Liberalism

European liberals, and particularly British labor groups coming to America, frequently find themselves in sympathy with Senate progressives and often imagine a greater identity of outlook than actually exists.

European "liberalism" generally represents an urban internationalism, while the western progressives are the product of an agrarian revolt, from a vast landlocked empire where world affairs seem singularly remote and "internationalism is frequently considerad synonymous with Wall Street.

The past few days have witnessed growing alarm among advocates of the World Court over possibility of defeat, and culminated today in a remarkable flood of last minute telegrams to Senators, both for and against adherence, which clogged the wires.

Radio Appeals Issued

Radio appeals for the Court sent out from Washington by Mrs. Roosevelt and Senator Robinson, and against it by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and others, all had their part in this return telegraphic deluge.

A campaign of opposition to World Court entry was carried on by the widely distributed Hearst press and undoubtedly has influenced many senators.

Mingled with the sincere appeals against the Court by men of the character of Senator Borah, were more jingoistic appeals of the rabble-rousing variey. These were heard not only in the Senate but some sections of the press.

U. S. and Russia Join Geneva Labor Session

(Continued from Page 1)

noted that the enlargement of the Governing Body permits "closer collaboration of the Governments, employers, and workers of extra-European countries." As to the membership of the United States it is welcomed first because it will "provide the Organization with very valuable information on the great effort of economic reconstruction which is being carried on by President Roosevelt's Administration," and secondly because it will "bring new life and viewpoints into the international discussion of the steps to be taken to combat the stagnation of economic life, as well as unemployment."

Interested in Hours

Special notice is taken of the experience of the United States in the matter of working hours. It is well known that the debate at Geneva on a shorter working week did not lead to results last year. There was apposition chiefly on the ground that what was feasible in one trade was not feasible in another. To make a general order, applicable to all nations and to all industries, is obviously impossible at the present stage. But the subject is again to come up for consideration, and this time, as the report says, it will be based very largely on the American experiment. It is "again placed on the agenda of the 1935 Session in a form which is somewhat analogous to the American system of codes, since it aims at the adoption of a Convention providing for the reduction of hours of work throughout the sphere of economic activity, but allowing the application of the reform industry by industry, with the adaptations appropriate to each case."

Four other conventions were adopted in 1934, one concerning hours of work in the automatic sheet glass industry, another on unemployed assurance and other assistance, a third regarding health in various trades, and a fourth modifying the regulation of night work for women. Other conventions being prepared deal with pension rights of migrant workers and the prohibition of employment for women in mines. The problem of young persons without employment, and the recruiting of native labor in colonies are also being studied.

For World PWA

Reverting again to the means of fighting the depression, by agreement on united action, the report contains a reference of special interest to the United States where the method of public works has won favor. It says: "The International Labor Office has investigated in the light of the experience already gained in many countries the necessary lines of a rational public works policy, aimed at ameliorating unemployment and creating new economic activity. In this connection it may be recalled that this year's Session of the Conference adopted a resolution in favor of better co-operation in this field between States."

Among the publications of the Office is one on social and economic reconstruction in the United States, a subject which is being followed with the closest attention.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that the United States is setting an example which, if it proves successful, will help to guide the rest of the world.

Americans Found Advancing in Opera

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Americans in the Metropolitan Opera Company are crowding to the front as European artists are growing uneasy over unfavorable currency exchange and salary reductions.

Witness the "all-American" opera—"In a Pasha's Garden"—given only last week with Lawrence Tibbett in one leading role and Helen Jepson of Akron, Ohio, in another.

So it was that Lucrezia Bori replied last night to Tito Schipa's assertion that he plans to sing only in Europe after this season: "Well, there are tenors in America."

An executive said that contracts for next season could not be considered until a new manager is chosen to succeed Giulio Gatti-Casazza, who will retire in April.

Mr. Schipa voiced an opinion which other opera stars have expressed. Frida Leider, Wagnerian soprano, remained in Europe this winter after saying that conditions were better there.

"If it were not for other engagements," said Lawrence Evans, manager for several singers, "many European opera artists would find it unprofitable to stay in America." Laurritz Melchior, Wagnerian tenor, has expressed the same view.

Meanwhile, native-born artists are finding favor with Metropolitan audiences. In the first rank with Tibbett are Rosa Ponselle, Gladys Swarthout, Richard Crooks and Charles Hackett.

One Language Urged For Philippine Islands

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (AP)—A commonwealth with one language eventually replacing the babel of tongues and dialects of the Philippines was envisaged Jan. 27 in an act of the Philippine constitutional convention.

This convention, preparing a Constitution for the Government which will prevail for 10 years or more while the islands pass gradually from the status of an American possession to an independent republic, designated English and Spanish as the official languages for the transitional period. However, it instructed that future legislatures should aim toward the establishment of one tongue for the country.

Solemn and Traditional Forerunner of Modern Circus

By William Thompson

Hindu Procession on Fête Day in Village of India

The Indispensable Elephant Plays His Part Stoically.

Strange, age-long Oriental beliefs underlie this and similar processions in India. The three leading figures are garbed in semianimal costumes.

In the rear of the slowly moving line are crude carriages drawn by bulls. A group of interested spectators stands outside the barricade at the rear.

Italian Bricklayer Acclaimed By Rome for Child Rescue Work

Modern Building Grew From Giovanni's Private Relief of Waifs by Sharing Cauldron of Soup—Successful Men Honor Benefactor

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—A humble bricklayer, Giovanni Borgi, founder 150 years ago of a child rescue organization which today continues its work of turning destitute children into good citizens, has won the acclaim of Rome.

The institution now has a fine modern home on the Viale Ardeatino where it has been holding an exhibition illustrating the beginnings of the "Callarelli" movement. "Callarelli" means children of the cauldron. The name dates back to the time when Signor Giovanni used to share his meager fare—a cauldron of soup—with waifs and strays. The title has stayed with the organization and there are now successful Italians who are proud and grateful to have once been "Callarelli."

Signor Giovanni, poor and quite alone in the world, returning from work one night through the Piazza of the Pantheon where the market was held, heard a plaintive crying beneath one of the market stalls. Looking more closely, he found a little half-starved boy. Gathering the child in his arms under his cloak, he carried him home.

Awakened to the consciousness of the many desolate, homeless children abandoned to the want and evil influences of certain quarters of Rome, Signor Giovanni sought out others and brought them home until he had 10 little "sons."

The news of his adopted children spread and contributions began to come to him, enabling him to extend his charity. While he worked by day at his bricklaying, he was able to place his boys as apprentices in the workshops of acquaintances and neighbors where they learned their trade.

Magnetic Truck Used To Gather Road Nails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Remarkable results in removing puncture-producing material from roads are being achieved by the magnetic truck operated by the New Zealand Main Highways Board.

It was stated recently that an average of 3.2 lbs. of material likely to cause punctures was removed from a mile of road. Altogether 918 miles of road have been "swept" in the South Island and 2927 lbs. of iron lifted.

Hotel Tudor

SINGLE ROOM $2 PRIVATE BATH a day

in a new hotel on 42nd Street 2 blocks east of Grand Central Station.

NEW YORK CITY

Get There Safely!

Save Time Save Money

Why Risk Driving on Slippery Highways . . . Take a train and travel in safety and comfort. Rates are low—why take risks with hazardous Winter driving conditions?

NEW 4-DAY WEEK-END FARES

Anywhere on the Boston and Maine R.R., Maine Central R. R. and connecting lines

GO Any time from 6 A. M. Friday, all day Saturday and up to noon Sunday. **RETURN** Any time Friday, Saturday, Sunday and up to 4 A.M., Tuesday.

TYPICAL LOW FARES

	Round Trip
Boston–Bangor	$12.25
Boston–Portland	5.45
Boston–Halifax, N. S.	32.95
Boston–Concord, N. H.	3.70
Boston–St. John, N. B.	22.10
Boston–Burlington, Vermont	11.70
Boston–Montreal	15.60
Boston-Caribou, Maine	20.85
Boston-Chicago, Ill.	49.10

Comparable Low Round Trip Fares to other Points. Ask any Agent for details. Tickets good in Pullman Cars on payment of Pullman charge.

BOSTON AND MAINE

Found... A WAY TO IMPROVE SCHOOL WORK

SURPRISING how better lighting at home has raised this youngster's marks at school. Insufficient lighting made evening study dull and difficult. Home work he regarded as a tiresome bore—and his marks were showing it.

Now that the lighting is up to standard he takes considerable interest in finding the "answer to X" and following Caesar across Gaul. With the same effort and time he previously applied he has improved his school work.

RIGHT LIGHTING A HELP

Certainly every young student is entitled to the aid of proper lighting! Often a conscientious mother has learned to her dismay that poor lighting in her home is handicapping the whole family. Such a handicap is entirely unnecessary in these days of standard, scientific lighting planned with a SIGHT METER Survey.

THE FREE SIGHT METER SURVEY

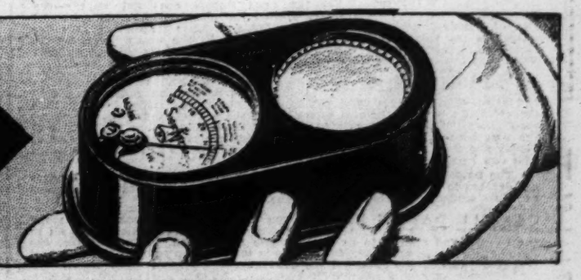
A SIGHT METER Survey—and only a SIGHT METER Survey—tells you quickly and accurately whether or not the lighting is correct for each work spot and reading spot in every room. It shows up glaringly bright lights as well as insufficient lighting. This valuable service is rendered you free.

Often, all that is required is a simple rearrangement of lamps or a change in the size of a few bulbs to achieve certified lighting.

The SIGHT METER, shown below, measures light as a thermometer measures heat. It tells exactly whether or not you have correct lighting in the various parts of your home.

You can have a SIGHT METER Survey made in your home—FREE—by calling HANcock 3300.

HAVE YOUR LIGHTING TESTED BY THE SIGHTMETER IT'S FREE - CALL HANCOCK 3300



SEE ARIGHT WITH BETTER LIGHT

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

In Puerto Rican Schools

Where English Is Best Learned by Speaking Spanish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Juan, P. R.

THE elimination of English as a recitation medium in the elementary schools of Puerto Rico has actually had the effect of intensifying the study of English.

It is intensified because children are using English textbooks for study purposes and are proving their capacity to understand English by reciting in the mother tongue, Spanish. When the decree was issued eliminating English as the recitation language in the lower grades at the opening of the present school year, laymen in the United States believed that Uncle Sam's Puerto Rican subjects would no longer progress in gaining an understanding of the continental tongue. Numerous editorial writers held up their hands in horror.

Difficulties the editorial writers knew nothing of stood in the way of complete elimination of English. These difficulties have given rise to a Western Hemisphere program patterned after a British procedure long practiced in India, where the diversity of dialects makes it impossible to provide children with texts in the language spoken in the home. Puerto Rico was without funds necessary for replacing English textbooks. Accordingly, the English schoolbooks have been retained and glossaries have been prepared for geography, history, arithmetic and hygiene books.

Today, after nearly five months of the new school year have passed, educational authorities are prepared to announce that the experiment promises to be completely successful. The combination of Spanish-speaking children and native-born teachers who learned their own English in the Puerto Rican schools, presented a difficult educational hurdle for the younger children.

Thought in Spanish

The younger children memorized well and recited well in English. Their "thought" language, however, was Spanish. In consequence, a letter-perfect recitation did not represent a working knowledge of the subject. The child could bound the United States, but when quizzed might place Canada in Asia or Africa. In high school young people who had achieved satisfactory records in arithmetic were found to be so lame in that subject that algebra and geometry proved exceedingly heavy going.

Under the new order they learn their lessons by using the English texts, but they recite in Spanish, to Spanish teachers. Such recitations enable the teachers to properly estimate progress and to gauge actual mastery of the subject.

Parents are enthusiastic and have taken the trouble to write and visit the office of the commissioner of education to state their satisfaction. Teachers, too, are unanimous in their endorsement of Spanish as the spoken language in the elementary grades.

Teaching Standards Raised

The teaching staff, it should be pointed out, is not thoroughly qualified. The majority of teachers are high school graduates without college training of any kind. This state of affairs exists because it was necessary when the school system was established to recruit a teaching staff from available material. After a few years standards for new applicants were raised and now call for two years of college work. As rapidly as vacancies occur, new additions to the staff are selected from a list of applicants having two years of advanced work as well as full high school preparation.

Although they gave instruction in English, the earlier recruits in the system spoke English with a decided Spanish accent. It was not unusual for an American child enrolled in the public school to return home using such a term as "go-at." Careful probing by parents revealed the fact that the teacher took her pronunciation directly from the book on phonetics and applied the Spanish accent rule thereby converting "goat" into "go-at," "boat" into "bo-at" and "coat" into "co-at," to use but one illustration of the problem.

Loyal and Conscientious

Such misunderstandings are disappearing as the teachers gain experience, increase their knowledge of English, or drop out in favor of better schooled instructors. What these teachers lack in working understanding of English and training in school methods, they make up in conscientious application to their duties. They work overtime and evenings to improve their work, contribute a part of their meager salaries to school lunch funds and answer other charity calls in which school children are involved.

The same loyalty was not always obtained from the 200 or more continental teachers who served in the insular schools a few years ago. Their number has fallen to about 100. The process of eliminating continental instructors is the result of a decision not to hire new teachers in the States. Those who have remained represent honest and interested instructors who have become members of the Puerto Rican communities. When accepting island positions the continentals asked for higher salaries than insular teachers required, and it was necessary to provide them with travel pay as well. And even at that the pay was low. Puerto Rico could not pay enough money to attract the best teachers from the mainland.

In late years, too, a great many Puerto Rican young people have gone to the continent for college work and are returning with the educational qualifications necessary to accept high school and university appointments. At present Puerto Rico is graduating each year a greater number of eligible teachers than there are vacancies in the system.

The new graduate from normal school is glad enough to accept a teaching position in a rural section that pays $550 a year as a minimum or to get into one of the urban systems at a beginning wage of $650 a year. The lowest pay offered continentals was double that sum.

It is believed this insular faculty, accorded a freer use of the mother tongue for classroom instruction, while educational standards are constantly being elevated, will give increasingly good service in making Puerto Rico an English-speaking colony. In other words, the paradox of substituting Spanish for English to teach English promises well and there is no indication that the experiment will be abandoned.

Upper Right and Lower: Publishers' Photo Service.

Three Views of Puerto Rico. Upper Left—City of Culebra, Culebra Island. Upper Right—Country Schoolhouse and Pupils. Lower—Native Hut and Family.

Improving Vocal Quality

Intimacy With Poetry's Pictures Adds Variety

Short Cuts to Better Speech—13

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE last article several ways to bring tone color into the voice were mentioned. One was by cultivating the powers of observation by paying more appreciative heed to the infinite variety of nature's beauties. Clear, definite observation means clear, definite concepts, which, in turn, begin to color the voice through variety of conceptions.

Another way of accomplishing this end is to get intimately acquainted with poetry—or at least some poems. One might almost say that certain modulations of the voice come only this way. This is for several reasons. One is that everyday experience does not make sufficient demands upon our wells of feeling to give us wide enough practice in vocal expression. Thus the instrument is not called upon to use more than a small proportion of the great range of modulations of which it is capable, and so it becomes stiff and inflexible from lack of use. Poetry, covering the whole gamut of the emotions, gives the voice every opportunity that it needs and keeps it pliable and yielding.

Moreover, the rhyming and chiming of beautiful vowel sounds, the exquisite melody and music, the cadences and rhythms of poetry (many of which are not present in everyday speech) train the ear indirectly and set up standards and ideals toward which, once established, all speech will strive. When we become used to the best, nothing less will satisfy, and we will make the effort to conform to the highest that we know.

In speaking of this, Prof. Lee Emerson Bassett says:

> The most effective way of improving the quality of the voice and making it obedient and responsive to the demands of the mind and the emotions, is found in the sympathetic voicing of selections from literature, embracing all varieties and shades of thought and feeling. As modulations in tone quality are the result of the direct influence of thought, imagination and emotion on the voice, it follows that the training of the voice in quality depends on educating and strengthening these faculties through an awakened appreciation of various types of literature.—"Handbook of Oral Reading."

He also says:

> For one who would become an effective reader or speaker of his own thoughts, there is no better general preparation or means of education and growth for the work than an intensive study of poetry. The culture of mind and spirit gained through the influence of poetry such as is found in the Bible, in Shakespeare, and, indeed, in all poets whose work abides, is the kind of culture that is the secret of the reader's and speaker's power, for it must be remembered that whatever qualities speech may have to command attention come from within, from the man himself. . . . The appreciative reading of poetry, whereby one comes into contact with the spirit of it, strengthens the emotional nature and educates the very faculties upon which impressive speech depends. . . . Poetry and impressive speech both take their rise from the same faculties of man's nature. . . . The voicing of poems contrasted in thought and spirit offers the best kind of practice for securing range, quality, variety in time and force, with all the varied shades of expression of which the voice is capable.

Much emphasis is laid upon this point here because many earnest students of speech are disappointed in results which they get from the practice of exercises only and do not know why. Exercises, alone, will not bring beauty and power into speech.

Short Poems Best

It remains, then, to see how one can best and most easily make the advice of Professor Bassett practical. In the first place it is well to begin with very short, complete selections rather than with long poems. This is for several reasons. Long poems discourage the beginner from studying intensively while a stanza or two persuades him to do his work thoroughly. Besides they give a sense of unity of mood which is of great help. Again, short bits can be worked on at odd moments, and lastly, they are easily memorized, which is a great advantage in establishing an ideal tone.

The next question is where shall we get a collection sufficiently varied and of uniformly high standard? Of course the Bible immediately comes to thought since it contains everything necessary for a complete development of voice. In speaking of the Bible, Macauley says: "A book which, if everything else in our language should perish, would alone suffice to show the whole extent of its beauty and power." However, because many people have a prejudiced and preconceived idea of how the Bible should be read, especially the better known passages, it seems wiser, at least in the beginning, to find suitable material elsewhere.

One of two books, therefore, are recommended as meeting the need. They are "Foundations of Expression" and "Spoken English," both by Dr. S. S. Curry. In many ways these are ideal as the selections are garnered from various delightful sources, and the author's advice and suggestions are of great help. One drawback, however, is that having been compiled sometime ago they do not draw from the quantities of excellent material written since they were published. Speech fans are urged to add selections of their own choosing. In this one must be careful to cull bits which have not only suitable ideas, but which are clothed in beautiful and truly poetical form, for part of the value of this work lies in the development of taste. One must avoid mere doggerel or poorly constructed verse, however much he likes the thought expressed. The better class anthologies have much material to offer. I have found many poems perfectly suited to this purpose on the Home Forum Page of the Monitor.

Visualizing the Poem

Now that we have our material in hand, how shall we go about getting intimately acquainted with it? Galloping over it, rushing through it, or just "reading" it, will do very little good. This is intensive work and one must approach his poem as if it were a gold mine (which indeed it is) from which chunks of gold are to be extracted. The great need of the student of speech is to learn to picture—that is to see mentally every tiny thought that the poet is presenting. Without this picturing, poetry reading as a voice trainer is worthless. So you must tell yourself again and again to picture—picture—picture. As you picture, ask yourself many questions about what you are reading and answer them intelligently even if this means considerable research. This looking up is adding connotative value to well-known words which in turn will do wonders toward enriching the voice.

Take, for instance, the following stanza from "Cargoes" by John Masefield:

> Quinquereme of Nineveh from distant Ophir
> Rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine,
> With a cargo of ivory,
> And apes and peacocks,
> Sandalwood, cedarwood, and sweet, white wine.

Here is a stanza packed full of pictures. Indeed so is the whole poem. As one writer puts it, in three short stanzas the poet "describes commerce in three great periods of the world's history. And he contrives to give us a sense of the world's growth in democracy without saying a word." So this is what you must try to picture as you read. What does "Quinquereme of Nineveh" suggest to your thought? A boat? Very inadequate. Even if you look it up in the dictionary, you will have to know more about it than that if you expect the picture to color your voice. And how does Nineveh come in, and Ophir, and when did this all happen? Are ivory and peacocks and sandalwood the same as coal and pig-lead and iron-ware? And how do the peoples who used these cargoes differ from others? All these differences must be pictured. If you give diligent and earnest thought to this stanza allowing thought, imagination, and feeling to paint pictures for you, you will find your voice responding with great style, magnificence, and grandeur quite different from the matter-of-fact voice with which, quite properly, you ask for a loaf of bread at the corner grocery.

Having worked out many bits like this, why not then read one of the Psalms, trying to follow the poet's pictures with him just as you did Masefield's? The Psalms, as we know, are pure poetry, some of the grandest known. So if you find yourself falling into dull, sterotyped reading of these glorious, glowing passages, lay them aside temporarily, go back to the modern poets, and return later when your ability to picture has grown apace. If you are faithful you will surely be gratified with the richness, warmth, and color you will find coming into your voice even in everyday speech. Psalms 104, 72, and 65 are among these noble poems which give plentiful opportunity to picture after the grand manner.

[This series of 18 articles is running on Tuesdays.]

Very Young Friends in a Circle

Thoughts on Teaching, Also on Telling Bible Stories

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVING recently taken unto myself a Sunday school class of little tikes too young to read much, after having always had only the senior-age boys or girls, I made inquiry, perforce, of books and notes that might help me to teach better and to tell Bible stories better. Perhaps some of you would like to touch the high spots of my review with me.

The principles of pedagogy are based upon sound practice and result. What are some of these, long since applied in teaching school, which should be applicable in such a case, I asked myself.

1. A child instinctively and naturally desires to learn. He is made that way, and we have this great fact or the side of our purpose. His first reaching out to hold a spoon, his first baby steps, his investigation of one's workbasket, his trotting off ahead of us along the street—these are because he wants to find out. We have no need, then, to cram unwanted ideas into his thought. He wants to know. We teachers are not disciplinarians nor stokers, therefore, but guides, taking a little group of explorers into new lands. Our attitude toward our young travelers, then, is naturally one of consideration mixed with friendliness. "Let us look at these wonders together."

This has two results in every classroom. One is that the teacher is never tempted to talk down to her pupils. The other, that the problem of discipline, where it persists, is recognized as a result of the teaching method or lack of it. It is sometimes felt that the main job of a teacher of little children is one of discipline. Teaching-pedagogy would indicate quite the contrary: discipline is likely to be a substitute for inadequate teaching. While every teacher at one time or another probably has had to abandon what he or she knows of teaching, and for the moment deal with an emergency need of discipline, the experienced teacher knows this to be a confession of temporary failure. Children of any age, while being ably taught, give no persistent problem of discipline. The answer is, therefore, better teaching.

Into New Lands

2. The teacher is a guide, not a taskmaster. A guide loves and has confidence in the material he is telling about. Something of his deep love for his subject should constantly be shared. A mathematics professor I had in college so loved the sheer purity of mathematics that I took course after course, captured by a need of entering that land that shone with a clear white light. Furthermore, the good guide studies his group, learning to understand each member. He remembers the fundamental idea that every one who learns must begin where he is. This means that the teacher must seek to understand the mind of the child, know what interests him, learn to speak his language. This, to me, has ever been one of the sweetest and most challenging things about teaching. No true teacher can let himself have a stuffy, wholly "adult" point of view. Mellow, mature, rich in experience, yes; but always flexible, full of enthusiasm, joy, humor, friendliness, and all the qualities we love in youth—ready to enter into the experiences and thoughts of young people and children, with a spirit so natural and simple, that it is unfailingly accepted and welcomed.

It is not by chance, I believe, that orderly ideas of teaching methods have developed first at the elementary level. It takes good teaching to capture and really teach very little children. The teacher must be master of his material and aims, and ever clear as to his method—and this while he seems to have none at all. The astonishing yet genuine responses of active little boys and the frequent need for change of subject are only two of the points calling for so able and understanding a teacher that the main purpose at hand is returned to, as a matter of course, no matter how astonishing or frequent the digressions.

Comrades, All

Unity and a feeling of fellowship is essential to teacher and class. In the school classroom this is achieved in various ways over a period of time, but is always recognized as an important learning condition. A job undertaken together, however small, is one means. Every teacher knows, too, the value of keeping a child busy, giving the individual or the group a job for the good of all. This makes for fellowship and order.

Personally, I have found, in teaching, that a sense of unity can often be achieved more quickly if the teacher enters into the children's own conversation at the beginning of the period, and guides this conversation into the subject to be studied. The children are then with the teacher of their own accord. The minute or two taken up in this way is not lost, for the children are so much more ready than if the subject had been forced on them.

With very little children the story becomes one of the surest means of teaching ideals and facts. As I found myself in need of translating ideas into story form, I found the need, also, of reviewing what others, of wide storytelling experience, have offered on the subject of how to tell stories to children.

The storyteller's voice is exceedingly important to the story. Rich, well-pitched, pleasant, varied, full of tone-color, audible, it must make the story sound so interesting that the storyteller need never say, "Here is a good story." Children like a title to a story, and a "once-upon-a-time" beginning that takes them directly into the people and situation. They like action, and a character they can mentally side with; even become identified with, temporarily, while experiencing the incidents themselves. Description is taboo, except skillful bits of beauty or interest. Dialogue is fine if—and the "if" is a big one—it carries the action along. (A good example is the famous story of the Three Little Pigs.) The storyteller, we are told, should not attempt dialogue if he cannot change his voice enough to make it vivid. The story must be told in terms the child finds familiar. He wishes to enter this new land through the door of the story, but he cannot build up new concepts on unfamiliar details. He must hear the "something new" in terms of what he knows. Hills to him are the hills of home. Traveling is done along familiar town streets. We need always to take him from the known to the unknown in a way he can follow. Throughout the story, finally, the purpose of it must be clear, so that the teaching or moral can be understood without the storyteller's spoiling everything by stating it.

Words They Know

Walter Page once gave the advice to a young writer to use more Anglo-Saxon words, and I find the same advice given in connection with telling stories to children. Short, straightforward, simple word concepts are the Anglo-Saxon heritage in our language. Nothing is more beautiful than Bible language, which has, I believe, nearly 90 per cent Saxon words. If we use as much of the original type of language as possible (without learning by heart, parrot fashion), and in all cases try to use the words they know, we will be adjusting our story to its listeners. As we watch the group, too, we will sense where details can be skipped over, and where elaboration is welcome. This comes with experience, but is essential to good storytelling. Toward the climax the sentences should be shorter, the voice softer, though clear. After the climax, we are told to retard the rate and come to a "restful ending" that brings the children back gently to the world around them. It is best not to let them down by questioning them in the middle. Leave it until the end.

It is the essential drama in the story that appeals. If the storyteller has not a strong sense of the dramatic, or has had little experience in plays, he might try thinking out the story in terms of a play—just for his own use. For further help he might like to read in dramatic form (to himself and not, of course, to the class) plays in one or more of the following books: "Short Bible Plays" and "Bible Plays," by Rita Benton, Abingdon, publishers; and "Bible Plays for Children" by May Stein Sable, J. T. White, publishers.

If you wish to delve further into the art of storytelling, in order to apply certain points to the telling of Bible Stories, you might like to try "How to Tell Stories to Children," by Sara Cone Bryant, published by Houghton; and "The Story Teller and His Pack," by Clifford H. Nowlin, published by Milton Bradley Co. In the latter book, reviewed on this page when it was published in 1929, are excellent bibliographies for further perusal.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Achievement Charts Kept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Anaheim, Calif.

THE fear of the monthly report card that long has hung over elementary school pupils has been removed in this city and in its stead has been erected an "achievement goal" to fit the needs of every child.

After months of study, a plan has been devised whereby each child may advance as rapidly as his desires and abilities permit. Grades remain as a part of the system, but only for convenience. The child enters a grade with a chart before it. This chart designates what must be accomplished before the next grade can be reached, and as soon as the teacher finds that every part of the work has been mastered, the child moves into another grade.

Pupils in the third grade, for instance, must be able to read aloud 40 words per minute. When this proficiency has been reached the chart is checked. They must read a specified number of books, and they cannot pass until this requirement has been filled.

Thus the entire responsibility for the progress of the child is placed where M. A. Gauer, superintendent of schools, believes it belongs—on the pupil. He believes this will prevent discouragement among those who are naturally slow, and that those whose abilities encourage faster progress will not be retarded.

In past years parents have been compelled to sign report cards each month. These cards were marked with numerals to indicate what the teachers regarded as proficiency in subjects. Now the parent will be able to gain a closer check upon the child by watching the achievement chart. Rapidity with which the goals are reached will indicate the progress made.

It is expected the new system will add considerably to the work of each teacher, although this is not an established fact. The system has just been placed in operation and for the present runs somewhat parallel to the old plan, but the latter is to be eliminated as rapidly as appears practicable.

Free Picture of Byrd

Free copies of an etching of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd by the artist, Walter Tittle, will be sent to all teachers requesting them from Byrd Exposition headquarters, Room 611, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City, according to an announcement made by John McNeil, the expedition's manager in New York. The reproductions of this well-known portrait are 8 by 10 inches in size and handsomely printed on sepia stock.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognized by the Board of Education. Preparation for University Scholarships and other public examinations. Cultural training.
Apply Secretary. Tel. Esher 810

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park land and playing fields. 20 miles from London. Experienced Staff. Individual attention.
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 26

BUSY BEES SCHOOL
Ambleside Avenue, London, S. W., England
Kindergarten and Preparatory for Boys and Girls. Boarders received from 3 to 10 years. Usual English subjects, French, Speech Training, Handwork, Music, Dancing, Drilling Games. Fees: 24 guineas inclusive. Children from abroad welcomed for any short periods during the year. Apply to the Principals. Tel. Streatham 6856.

DAY SCHOOL
United States

Elektor Academy
COEDUCATIONAL
Established 1921
Kindergarten Through High School
Individual progress developed through group interest. Social and daily Bible study.
Maude B. Clarke, Director
Gothic Drive at 169th St. Republic 9-4792
Jamaica, N. Y. *School Booklet Available*

COEDUCATIONAL

Winnwood School
INCORPORATED
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.
Primary grades through high school. For the convenience of parents, children may remain the year round. Special arrangements are made for their entertainment during vacation periods.
Winnwood advertises exclusively in The Christian Science Monitor.

TEACHER TRAINING

NATIONAL COLLEGE of EDUCATION
49th Year
Young women while training professionally as teachers in nursery school, kindergarten and elementary grades also learn child psychology and home management among Christian-cultural influences. B.E. degree conferred (4 yrs.), also 3-year Diploma and 2-year certificate. Nation-wide reputation for scholarship. Athletics. Graduates assisted to positions. Semester begins Feb. 4. Write Edna Dean Baker, Pres., Box 531-A, Evanston, Ill.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

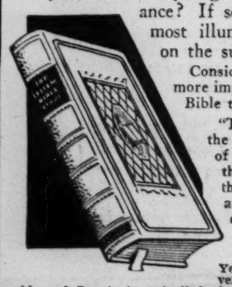
Hillcrest Day School
Pre-School Through Junior High
Special High School courses.
Excellent department for resident pupils.
(We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor)
7444 STATE LINE ROAD
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

● *Write for Attractive New*
VIEW BOOK
The
PRINCIPIA
Saint Louis, Missouri
Founded 1898
Senior College / Upper School
Junior College / Lower School
Coeducational

Boston University College of Liberal Arts
COLLEGE and EXTENSION COURSES
Saturday, Late Afternoon, and Evening Courses for Degree Candidates and General Students.
28th Year—Spring Semester Begins Feb. 2
Courses in Fine Arts, Drama, Public Speaking; English, French, German, Latin; Psychology, Philosophy; Economics, History, Sociology; Mathematics; Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Physics.
REGISTRATION: Sat., Feb. 2 (8:30-1); Mon., Feb. 4 (4:30-7)
For Bulletin of information, address the
DIRECTOR OF THE COLLEGE AND EXTENSION COURSES
688 Boylston Street, Boston Com. 6070

"Hidden" Verses of the Bible on
SUPPLY — FREEDOM
PRESERVER — DOMINION
CORRECTION — HEALING
and hundreds of other subjects

When you want to read what the Bible teaches on a certain subject, where do you go for the information? To a concordance? If so, you may be missing some of the most illuminating and helpful verses bearing on the subject.



Consider the subject of *Supply*. Are there any more important verses on that subject in the entire Bible than the following?

"Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time: and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely." (Lev. 26:4 and 5.)

CLASSIFIED BY IDEAS

Yet the word Supply does not appear—the verses present the idea indirectly. This helpful idea of Supply is embodied also in hundreds of other verses, but only five references for this important subject are listed in the concordance. In the same way, hundreds of the most useful verses embody ideas without actually containing the subject word. They are the "hidden" verses of the Bible.

To aid you in this discovery and study of "hidden" verses, as well as others, the System Bible Study classifies its verses by idea rather than subject word. Thus, in this work you find the above verse from Leviticus and over 11 pages of other helpful verses under the subject of Supply. All verses are gathered, grouped and printed word for word. The System Bible Study is the first book to gather and print exhaustive verses under the headings of Supply and Preserver. You have no references to look up and run. Your entire time can be spent in study.

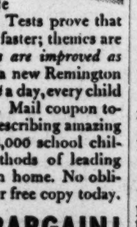
The System Bible Study does not include a Bible; its entire 1370 pages are devoted to diversified Bible helps. This volume is widely used and approved by Bible students, Sunday school teachers and readers.

SAMPLE PAGES FREE If you wish to read and ponder the many "hidden" verses of the Bible, please fill in the coupon and mail it to us for complete information. This, of course, will not obligate you in any way. We invite you to judge for yourself the wide and practical value of the System Bible Study.

THE SYSTEM BIBLE COMPANY
208 Alameda Rd., Kansas City, Mo.
Foreign Distributors
BRITISH ISLES
PSYCHOLOGY PUBLISHING CO.
11, TODD STREET
Manchester, 2, England
NEW ZEALAND:
JAMES JOHNSTON, LTD.
P. O. Box 60, Dunedin, New Zealand
Advertised regularly in The Christian Science Monitor since October, 1928.

THE SYSTEM BIBLE CO., Desk S-1
208 Alameda Road, Kansas City, Mo.
Please mail me, without obligation, sample pages and description of the new Revised and Enlarged System Bible Study.
Mr.
Mrs.
Miss
Address.....
City..... State.....

10¢ A DAY
HELPS THEM TO BETTER MARKS IN SCHOOL



● **PARENTS! Give your child a better start in life . . . with a typewriter. Tests prove that children learn to read faster; themes are longer; *general grades are improved as much as 17%!* When a new Remington Portable costs only 10¢ a day, every child should have this help. Mail coupon today for free booklet describing amazing results of test with 14,000 school children. Apply the methods of leading educators in your own home. No obligation . . . send for your free copy today.**

AMAZING BARGAIN!
FREE typing course. 10 DAY TRIAL on a new Remington

Any child who can talk can learn to type with this free easy course in a few days. Only ten cents a day buys this beautiful new Remington Model 5. Standard four-row keyboard; back spacer; standard width keyboard; a complete machine with every feature found on standard typewriters. Free carrying case. *Try it ten days on our special free trial offer.* Mail coupon now.

MAIL COUPON TODAY
Remington Rand Inc., Dept. 7AD, Buffalo, New York.
Please tell me how I can get a complete Remington Portable for only 10¢ a day. Also enclose your new catalog.
Name
Address

SCHOOLS
United States

"OVERCOME Self-Consciousness, Neglected Education." Develop Poise, Personality, Charm, Conversation, Vocabulary Building, Social Coaching, Public Speaking. Jane Spencer, 251 West 92nd St., New York City. SChuyler 4-5593.

On Town and Country

RETURNING for a brief spell from the town to the country, I found myself once more engaged in that foolish but fascinating pastime of making comparisons. Which is the more conducive to what we may call good living? To the lofty philosopher it may make no difference whether he be in a palace or a prison, whether he be jostled on paved streets or walk solitary between tall cloistral trees. But most of us are vitally influenced by our environment. Some of us like the bustle of honking traffic; it sets wheels working in ourselves; we are eager and swift in thought and in action when all around us moves noisily. We catch the mood of many minds making a perpetual jingle of talk; we spend the small change of our wit and wisdom with a lavish hand, and our fellows (we trust) admire our verbal generosity. I suppose that the tempo of the lives of all of us is necessarily accelerated as we try to keep pace with a thousand acquaintances; and some of us enjoy an experience which exhilarates and gives us a fine conceit of our social capacities.

FOR MY PART, however, though most of my years have been perforce passed among throngs, and I have taken pleasure in the vibration and velocity of the city, there is something infinitely more precious in those hours of quietude in which my companions have been birds and beasts and simple slow-footed folk. When I recall my youthful nights of interminable debate on books, on art, on politics, on the abstractions which seemed so important, the zest of our student conversations in the Quartier Latin, I glow gratefully. When I recollect my travels in many lands, incessantly encountering fresh faces, and always ready for human exchanges, for panoramic impressions, I would wish to renew them. When I think of the innumerable conferences in which grave international affairs were the theme of excited statesmen, I would not have missed them. When I remember that for a long period I was an unfailing first-nighter at the theater, rubbing shoulders with be-diamonded ladies and decorated gentlemen, I have no regrets. My regular attendance in animated literary circles, wherever I studied the manners of the literary tribe, and joined heartily in the praise of criticism of my contemporaries, was certainly while it lasted an entertaining phase. There is something which I would not have willingly foregone in the very excess of the diurnal round of news gathering, of dinners, of discussions, of dictations, of visiting and of being visited, of consulting and of being consulted; for the very excess of such life is the charm of active journalism, and leisureliness, careful composition, and meditative finality are the antithesis of the existence which should satisfy one who is persuaded that he is playing a part in the rushing events of a protean world. Nor should I overlook the emotion and the commotion of lecturing to audiences that were different every day and yet always the same—the reception, the applause, the multitudinous thrills that kept one keyed above the normal.

AND IF I turn away from my own crowded years and consider the average man and woman in the city, working among many companions, never at a loss for society, with cinemas and libraries and street cars and illuminations and restaurants and the comfortable din of multitudes, I cannot but recognize the sustaining virtues of gregariousness, and give thanks to the long generations of the makers of cities. Well do I understand that even when the occasion comes for a release from the accustomed humming haunts, they should go to make holiday in equally loud and hurried places, where there is something to see and something to hear and the warm atmosphere of the human hive enwraps them. To assert that we should seek to escape from our kind is sheer misanthropy; and I for one regard the urban scene as the full flower of civilization. I could no more be disrespectful to the town, which is the expression of the genius and growth of mankind, than I could be disrespectful to the equator.

YET IF I deprecate these diatribes against the city now so often heard, and have some misgivings about the fashion, limited as it is, of ultra-sophisticated and weary individuals taking refuge in lonely islands and savage regions, away from gramophones and motorcars and tap-water and the nicely timed voice of an invisible speaker (unless, indeed, at the last moment, they put a radio set in their kit), I confess to a liking for the country. Be it made plain that in the country (as I conceive it) one does not get away from men and women. But the men and women of the country have other habits and become vivider than those of the town. They content themselves with commoner things; their talk is of crops and herds and seasons; they are interested in the elementary happenings of life. Sometimes I am tempted to think that real events occur only in the country—the real events which come home to our hearts and hearths. In town we are vastly concerned with what we are pleased to call "news"; that is to say, far-off affairs in countries of which we can form no clear image, scantily described with all the humanity left out, or of the doings of persons nearer home who are entirely remote from our sphere of living knowledge—"news" that does not touch our deeper feelings but only titillates our superficial sensations. In the country the "news" is about people we know, and what happens to them may have happened to us, and our true sympathies are moved. I have always believed that incomparably more happens—in the subjective sense—in the countryside where we are in unison with our neighbors, than in the towns where we do not even know the families that share our house.

THUS IT IS not to fly from humankind, but rather to find humankind that I love to go to the country. It is astonishing—it astonished me again this time—how immediately one becomes part of the little community. The gossip of the towns is usually unhealthy, because it is indifferent to its own implications in terms of human suffering or happiness; it is remote, impersonal, it is not too much to say cynical. But for good healthy gossip, which affects us directly, which stirs our imagination, which moves our sentiments, the countryside is the place. I am, I discover, an inveterate gossiper in this kind. I want to be told of everything, comic or tragic, trivial or vital, that has befallen my friends of the village. I am conscious of a link with them. I cannot bear to be left in ignorance of their lot.

Moreover, this interest extends to all the living things about me. I am no Francis of Assisi, nor even a Thoreau, but it does veritably appear to me that the birds are my sisters and the beasts are my brothers when I am back among them in the country. So that I am constrained to believe that the town with its mechanization is relatively less alive than the countryside, where everything speaks of activity.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Scioto

RIVER TRAIL, snake trail, silver black it shines,
Winding through the cities and the green, bright meadows,
Winding to the far hills blue with sun and shadows,
On to the hills of the laurels and the pines.

White green, rose green, yellow, brown and gray,
Slow they rise, the far hills, with soft, round shoulders,
Rise with peak and knob and overhanging boulders,
On to the south is the snake trail's way.

River trail, snake trail, winding through the hills,
Let me follow after, follow your black winding
Far above the river, for its beauty blinding
Draws me like a loadstone home to the hills.

—MARY ELIZABETH SCHWARTZ, in "Modern American Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
This Board, as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors, comprises:
J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor.
Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .... $9.00 Three months . $2.25
Six months .... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

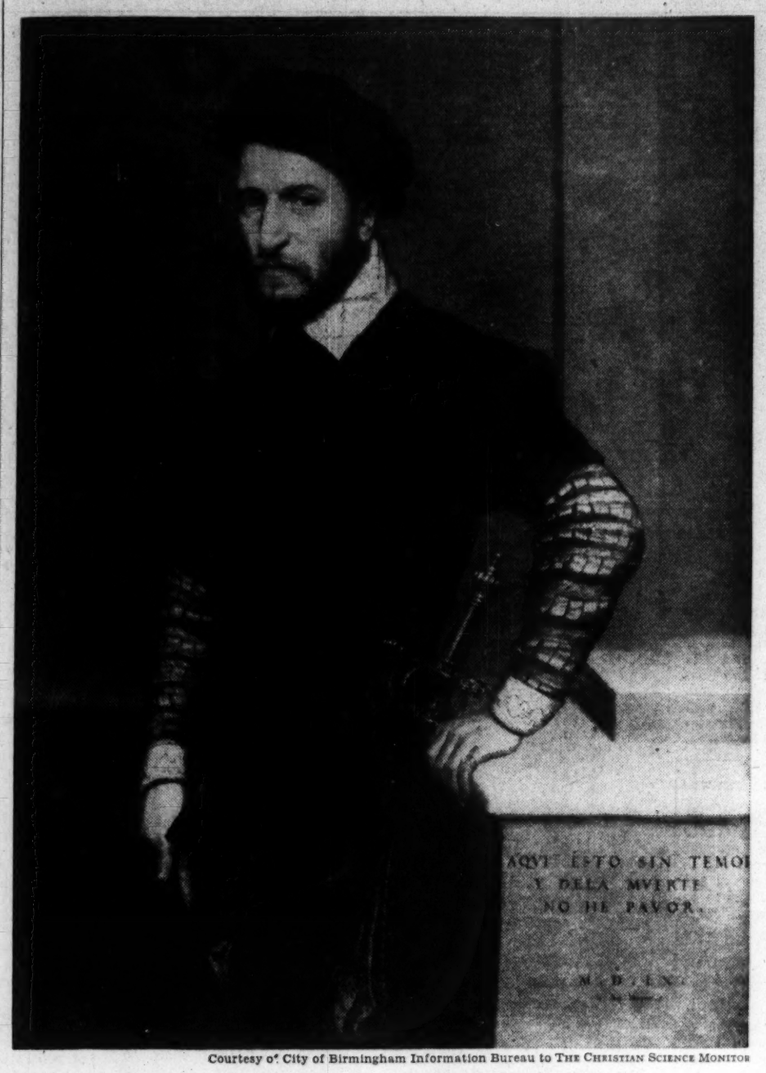
NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1292 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Chicago ..... 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami ..... 1229 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 405 National Fid. Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 56, Faubourg St.-Honoré
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



Courtesy of City of Birmingham Information Bureau to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A SPANISH GENTLEMAN, *by Moroni (1520-1578).*

WHEN we look at this portrait, "A Spanish Gentleman," by Giovanni Battista Moroni, we may well wonder whether the art of portraiture has advanced greatly, or at all, in modern times; for this impressive picture was painted nearly four hundred years ago. The artist was one of the northern Italian painters of the sixteenth century, eminent in his day, and equaled by few artists since in accuracy of observation, masterly handling of details, warmth of color and instinctive feeling for character.

This Spanish gentleman in his black doublet and crimson breeches, with his strong but slightly enigmatic face and general air of alertness in repose, stands before us astonishingly alive and interesting; and that is a tribute to the artist's power of conveying the character of his subject. But the more we look at it, the more we feel that the painter's thought also is being revealed to us, and we realize his devotion to his art, and with what singleness of purpose he pursued it.

There is a story that Titian, when too busy to undertake commissions, used to send clients from Bergamo back to that province again for their portraits to be painted by Moroni. Certainly it seems a credible story when we admire the technical excellence of this picture, which has survived without a blemish for so many years. It is in the collection of the Earl of Warwick, and was shown at the Midland Art Treasures Exhibition in Birmingham.

Overcoming Resentment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SELDOM before has there seemed to be greater justification for bitterness with many people in different countries because of undeserved misfortune and injustice. Many an individual can testify, however, to the fact that his own thought about given circumstances largely determines their effect upon him.

Gracious appreciation, for instance, enables one to take grateful advantage of any manifestation of good, whereas resentment and discontent blind one to available opportunities. Fear, impatience, and self-will betray men into false steps that make "confusion worse confounded;" whereas patience and obedience successfully guide towards right issues those who yield humbly to the logic of events, confident that "all things work together for good to them that love God," as Paul has it in his epistle to the Romans.

Paul himself proved that

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage,"

when he was unjustly cast into a prison. Under circumstances that offered every inducement to resentment, he and Silas "prayed, and sang praises unto God." "And suddenly," according to the record, "there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed."

Christian Science teaches that insistence upon the allness of spiritual good and of man's inseparability from this self-existent reality ever causes the stolid belief in "earth" or materiality to quake, shakes the foundations of every imprisoning condition, opens the very doors of heaven. It looses the bonds of materiality, and holds error in check the while some needful lesson is being learned. As Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, compassionately puts it on pages 149 and 150 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee."

Perhaps this lesson may prove to be the need of gaining a more universal sense of love, which enables one to see good harmoniously operating not only in one's own affairs, but also in those of others. Thus, instead of a solution to one's own problem being alone in question, this will supervene as part of some happy development that is to bless others. Again, there may be some weakness of character to be seen through and corrected, and integrity quickened, before strength necessary for the occasion is realized.

In an entertaining novel about China there occurs an incident in which one of the characters seeks the help of a certain magician who, on the pretext of giving him assistance, lures him far into the mountains and there abandons him with great rocks shackled to his feet. Learning to move these bit by bit, he is ultimately able to stride away with them. Determined on revenge for his supposed betrayal, he later finds that the experience had been designed as a means of bringing out the strength requisite for the problem in question.

The greatest lesson of all, however, is that which Christian Science teaches us as to the harmony of true creation, wherein all that appertains to highest welfare, even from the standpoint of human need, already obtains in available sufficiency. On the other hand, that which presents itself as adverse conditions, ultimately corresponds to the individual and collective erroneous belief in a creation that is incomplete and out of adjustment. This imposition yields only to the understanding of the harmony of being, wherein there is neither occasion for resentment nor any so-called mortal mind to kindle it. Moreover, in so far as this false quality of thought seems to obtain in one's consciousness, it does so prior to whatever dreaded or resented circumstance appears to come into experience thereby, because, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 86), "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees." Again, on page 48 she incisively identifies resentment with animal courage. This latter quality may be said to have a vested interest in the very condition which brings into expression its own boastful efforts.

Moral courage, on the other hand, relies not on the egotism of personal prowess, but on spiritual completeness, which constitutes the selfhood spontaneously at one with the rhythmic and all-pervading divine Mind, in which is no unhappy element or condition to succumb to or combat, for good alone is real.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Vaincre le Ressentiment

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS différents pays, bien des gens semblent avoir à l'heure actuelle des raisons particulièrement plausibles pour ressentir une certaine amertume occasionnée par l'injustice et les malheurs immérités. Cependant maint homme peut témoigner de ce fait: sa propre attitude mentale en face d'une circonstance donnée détermine en grande partie l'effet que cette même circonstance aura sur lui.

Par exemple, celui qui apprécie et reconnaît de bonne grâce toutes les manifestations du bien peut en profiter avec gratitude, tandis que la rancune et le mécontentement aveuglent les humains et les empêchent de voir les avantages s'offrant à eux. La crainte, l'impatience, la volonté personnelle, égarent les hommes et leur font faire des choses qui aggravent les difficultés; mais la patience et l'obéissance conduisent à bon port ceux qui cèdent avec humilité à la logique des événements, dans la certitude que "toutes choses concourent au bien de ceux qui aiment Dieu," comme le dit Paul dans son Épître aux Romains.

Lorsqu'il fut injustement emprisonné, Paul lui-même prouva que

"Les murs ne font pas la prison,
Les barreaux ne font pas la cage."

Dans des circonstances bien faites pour provoquer le ressentiment, l'apôtre et son compagnon Silas, "étant en prières, chantaient les louanges de Dieu." Le récit biblique nous apprend que "tout à coup, il se fit un grand tremblement de terre, de sorte que les fondements de la prison furent ébranlés. En même temps toutes les portes s'ouvrirent et les liens de tous les prisonniers tombèrent."

La Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'en insistant sur la totalité du bien spirituel et sur le fait que l'homme est inséparable de cette réalité existant par soi-même, on fait chanceler la pesante croyance à la "terre" ou à la matérialité; alors les fondements de tout ce qui semble emprisonner l'homme sont ébranlés, et l'on voit s'ouvrir les portes mêmes du ciel. Le même procédé fait tomber les liens de la matérialité et tient l'erreur en échec jusqu'à ce qu'on ait appris quelque leçon nécessaire. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous donne aux pages 149 et 150 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* ce passage respirant la compassion: "Souviens-toi que tu ne peux être placé dans aucune situation, si pénible soit-elle, où l'Amour ne t'ait précédé et où ne t'attende sa douce leçon."

Cette leçon sera peut-être la nécessité d'obtenir un sens plus universel de l'amour, qui nous permettra de voir que le bien agit conformément à l'harmonie non seulement dans nos propres affaires, mais aussi dans celles d'autrui. Alors la solution de notre problème individuel ne sera plus seule en cause, mais fera partie d'un heureux développement dont bénéficieront d'autres personnes. Parfois encore il faut mettre à nu et corriger telle ou telle faiblesse de caractère, et l'intégrité doit être fortifiée avant qu'on puisse avoir conscience de la force qu'exigent les circonstances.

Un roman dont la scène est en Chine contient entre autres choses intéressantes cet épisode: L'un des personnages a recours à un magicien qui sous prétexte de l'aider, l'attire au loin dans la montagne et l'abandonne après avoir enchaîné ses pieds à des rocs. Apprenant à mouvoir peu à peu ces énormes pierres, il devient finalement capable de les entraîner avec lui. Il veut se venger de ce qu'il croit être une trahison; mais plus tard il constate que cette expérience était destinée à faire paraître les forces qu'exigeait son problème.

Néanmoins la plus grande leçon est celle que nous enseigne la Science Chrétienne concernant l'harmonie de la vraie création, dans laquelle se trouve en abondance tout ce qui a trait au véritable bien-être, même si l'on tient compte des choses dont les hommes ont actuellement besoin. D'autre part, ce qui se présente sous forme de conditions adverses correspond en définitive à la croyance erronée, soit individuelle soit collective, en une création incomplète et désajustée. Cette imposture ne cède qu'à l'intelligence de l'harmonie de l'être, dans laquelle n'existe ni occasion de ressentiment ni prétendu entendement mortel capable de susciter la rancune. En outre, cette fausse qualité mentale, pour autant qu'elle semble prévaloir dans la conscience d'une personne, y existe avant l'apparition des circonstances—redoutées ou prises en mauvaise part—qui lui doivent leur existence apparente; en effet, comme l'écrit Mrs. Eddy à la page 86 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "L'entendement mortel voit ce qu'il croit aussi certainement qu'il croit ce qu'il voit." Ailleurs, à la page 48, elle identifie de la manière la plus pénétrante le ressentiment avec le courage animal, dont on peut dire qu'il a tout intérêt à voir durer l'état de choses qui fait ressortir ses propres bravades.

Le courage moral par contre ne se fie point sur l'égotisme des prouesses personnelles, mais sur l'individualité spirituelle et complète qui est spontanément unie avec l'harmonieux Entendement divin dont l'influence est universelle; or celui-ci ne comporte ni qualité ni condition malheureuses auxquelles il faille céder ou qu'il faille combattre, car le bien seul est réel.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Interlude

I HEARD bells
Far away on the Rumney Road,
Tinkling down the mountainside.
I heard their music through the wood;
And the rhythmical beat of flying feet
Echoed like the drums of Pasquaney
Where I stood.

I heard bells breaking the silence
Of the hidden town,
Penetrating the deep white dells,
The dark valleys.
I stepped outdoors to see a star,
Frosty blue, all peaked with rime.
I never thought to hear wild bells
On the Rumney Road
In wintertime.

My heart stirred:
I heard a sleigh
Flying down another way
Through a forest into a night
Of merry music and moonlight.
I stepped outdoors to see a star,
An interlude that took me far.

I heard bells.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

Maine Coast Homecomings

PETER got to remembering other homecomings he had had.

Once it was his father and he coming home in the pung from town on a cracking-cold January night. They had had to go all the way up around and over Misery, for the ice on the bay wasn't old enough to be trusted. It was bitter cold, though, that night, and clear as a bell. You could hear things snap. Every now and then a bay somewhere let out a boom like a cannon. The moon was out like day. You couldn't look at the snow right under it. The snowdust on the trees looked like tinsel at Christmas. The moonlight was so bright, it was kind of frightening. You could see the shadows of fence posts half a mile off. Things had shadows that you wouldn't expect to have shadows in the daytime. A small tree seemed awfully important. It wasn't good light like the sun. The snow sighed under the runners of the pung. Peter's father was lost in his big buffalo coat. All Peter could see of him was his moustache, and that was hung with glittering icicles. . . .

One time, Peter and his mother were rowing home in a fog. They couldn't make out hide or hair of their direction. Peter rowed and rowed. Once they came back to the landing where they had started from. The tide was running out fast through the gut beyond the store. The boy tried to keep the sound of the raging flume under the bridge on his starboard side. Not too close on his starboard, for he and his mother would have gone down through the flume, and there might have been some hopeless swimming to do in the pitch dark. In the fog, the roar of the Gurnet was muffled, though, and it came upon them from every side. They tried shouting every now and then. You could tell if land was near you that way in a fog. No knowing how long they might have rowed if they hadn't heard a sheep bleat above them. They knew then they had gotten to the shore of the farm, though far from the landing. Peter rowed up to it by keeping in touch with their shore with his port oar.

Still another time Peter had come home by broad daylight, with a September blue sky above him. All the maple trees for miles around were shining like hot but quiet fires among the dark spruces and firs. There wasn't a breath of wind that day, or a ripple on the bay. Peter might never have put that day away in his mind to keep forever if it hadn't been for something that happened, in all that crystal light around and under him. All of a sudden, church bells began to peal in the still woods, louder and louder. Then out of the woods came a big buck deer and doe straight into the silver and shattered it, from side to side. He set out across the bay, and two ripples full of cut diamonds flowed away from his neck. He swam fast with a ruff of crystal around his body. After him flowed a pack of hounds. As the deer came near the boat, the edge of the furrow of crystal broke into beads, and the beads rolled off full of light. The deer did not seem to know Peter was there. He came so near the boat that Peter could see the drop of fire in his bulging eyes. The hounds came right along behind. They slanted ahead in their ripples. . . . Peter could have touched them with his oar. They all went past him as though he didn't matter. The buck touched the shore, sprang out and shook himself, and plunged out of sight in the trees. The hounds clambered out and took after him. They bayed again. Their cries grew fainter and fainter. Then they went out.—From "Lost Paradise: A Boyhood on a Maine Coast Farm." by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Folk-Song in Music

MOST of the art-music which is based on folk-song is merely reminiscent. It re-states the old music in terms of the new and is content with this translation. Art-music should be concerned, not with translation, but with transformation, not with charades but with vital expression. The tendency of the composer who relies largely or wholly upon folk-music is to "play at" music-making. He discovers a folk-tune, is captivated by its freshness and simplicity, dresses it and presents it in a garb of the newest design, and then, for fun or mischief, makes it caper and twist and turn until it is in danger of becoming utterly characterless. The resulting music is, at best, second-rate. As for the expression of nationality, experience proves that music which is unconsciously national (national by nature) is able to do this more effectively than music which is consciously national (national by adoption but not always by grace). No composer, for example, expresses national identity more naturally than Sibelius. Yet, in his most representative music, there is no use of folk-song and no deliberate use of folk-song idiom. Not even "Finlandia" can be quoted to support the contrary case, although it is generally supposed, quite wrongly, that the composer made use of, or was influenced by folk-music here. Now, it is hardly likely that Sibelius will rise upon the crest of a towering patriotic wave—hardly possible that the small, cultured population of Finland will ever need such a manifestation. For all that, Sibelius is a national composer in the best sense of the term, and it is encouraging to see that he is also gradually taking his place among the composers of universal appeal.

In many ways the cases of Sibelius and Elgar are parallel. Elgar, too, expresses national identity without resorting to folk-song for material. Even in the works which are deliberately patriotic in motive, he avoids the error of relying upon tunes that once were folk-music but are no longer, and instead writes tunes of his own, one of which has already become a representative folk-tune.—BASIL MAINE, in "Elgar: His Life and Works." (From pages 296-297.) Published by G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., Portugal Street, London, W. C. 2.

Tastes of Chaucer's Contemporaries

CHAUCER'S description of the dress worn by the Canterbury pilgrims is as brightly painted as the illuminations. The knight, who has just returned from the wars, still bears his plain coat of fustian stained by the hauberk, but the young squire, his son, is in a short, wide-sleeved gown, embroidered as it were a meadow full of fresh flowers white and red. Their servant or forester is clad in coat and hood of green; he carries sword, buckler, and dagger, has a buckle of silver at his breast, a horn pendant from his belt, and under it a sheaf of peacock arrows bright and keen . . .

From the *Canterbury Tales* we learn also how widespread was the love of music. Every one desires to listen to it, and many of the characters can play upon some instrument or have a talent for song. The young squire composes and is singing or fluting all day long, the parish clerk accompanies himself on rubible or gittern, the pardoner renders "Come hider, love, to me," the miller knows many lays by heart, the friar can sing songs better than any man, and even the poor widow, living the simple life in a narrow cottage with her two daughters, finds her pleasure in dancing and singing.

Another taste common to all classes was the love of flowers. Every wild flower had its old-English name—now for the most part forgotten—and wreaths of roses, woodruff, hawthorn, or honeysuckle, were worn not only at feasts, dances and weddings, but on holy days and even upon journeys. Thomas Wright the antiquary quotes from the Fabliaux or popular tales many instances of ladies being engaged in the favourite occupation of weaving chaplets of flowers and leaves; the rare medal struck to celebrate John of Gaunt's wedding in 1372 represents him with a garland of roses on his head, and a double portrait painted about 1374 shows the Black Prince and his bride crowned with roses.—SIR GEORGE RERESBY SITWELL, in "Tales of My Native Village." (London: Oxford.)

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth..... $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Turning Over New Leaves — of Flower Catalogues

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

What's Offered for My Garden?

Spring Catalogues Rich in Novelties This Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT magic in seed catalogues! As I write, "the Farm" is blanketed under one of the heaviest snows I have ever seen. Yet, as I look out upon swirling mountainous drifts that have already buried far beneath them all the bushes and some of the young fruit trees in the garden, and have banked up against the cottage until we can emerge from only one door upon a world where even foot passage soon plunges us into waist deep snow, I capture with the sure enthusiasm of an inveterate gardener that fragrant, tender loveliness described in the pages open before me. For the seed catalogues are winging in, with their sweet promise of flowers.

We shall all be trying the new nasturtiums, and they do look irresistible. You have probably enjoyed for two years those elusively fragrant double beauties, Golden Gleam.

This year we have Double Scarlet Gleam, a fiery orange scarlet, and hybrids of gleam. These Double Gleam Hybrids run through a wide range of the nasturtium colors, and are said to come true — scarlet, orange, cerise, salmon, golden yellow, cream and varied mottled and blended tints, all scented.

Another novelty is the new cosmos, Orange Flare, an early flowering Klondyke, blooming less than four months from planting. The plant is bushy, and grows four feet high. It is said to be a profuse bloomer, with flowers described as the color of a ripe orange. For those who have had trouble with rust on snapdragons, the rust-proof Antirrhinum will be hailed with joy. The University of California has produced this new strain, which is 75 per cent rust-proof. Both Maximum and Majus grandiflora are available, huge Crimson, a lovely Pearl, and mixed varieties in the pinks, yellows, and bronzes.

If you are as fond of French marigolds as I, you will honor with a salute the new Monarch strain. Jolly rosettes in a wide color range, one wonders how they ever could make themselves into such tightly shirred balls. These are excellent for bedding, for borders and for cutting. I never fail to give thanks for the generous supply of French marigolds in my garden, when September wings around. Long after frost, the faithful little friends brighten the many corners where they are, and stand ready to provide gay bouquets, orange, brown, mahogany, their petals charmingly streaked and undercolored with gold. And while we are on autumn flowering novelties, I like the idea of the new annual chrysanthemum El Dorado, a rich golden yellow with a dark center, a single.

Crested, Plumed and Woolly

For an oddity, there is a Celosia called Flame of Fire, a flame red, pyramidal form, blooming from August until frost, and making good winter bouquets. The variety that may win many new friends for the Celosia, however, is the plumed lilliput. Of this there are Fire Feather and Golden Feather, which grow only 12 inches high, each of the many branches topped by the bright feathery plumes. Chinese woolflower, feathered or crested cockscomb are the Celosia's everyday names.

The hollyhock crowd offer three notable debutants, all doubles. Orange Prince sounds as surprising as it is. Yet, here is an orange hollyhock in a brilliant shade. Triumph is fringed, and flowers 10 days earlier than most varieties, coming in many colors. A third is Carnation-Flowered, a beauty in dark colors, with markings of contrasting lighter hues. There are two new calendulas. One is a large buttercup yellow with drooping petals that make it resemble a chrysanthemum and give it its name, Chrysantha or Sunshine. The other, a most delightful fellow, is Orange Shaggy, and might be made of a great bunch of orange fringe, for each petal is deeply laciniated. Its rich orange is shaded to a lighter pigment toward the center. These are of course annuals, while the hollyhocks, above, if expected to bloom this year, should be purchased as plants, being biennials.

Those of us who have tried Tithonia speciosa, the Golden Flower of the Incas so long coming through from seed that perhaps we lost it, unblooming, to Jack Frost will be glad to know that our good friends, the seedmen, now offer an early flowering Tithonia, which is supposed to beat its predecessor by 10 days. Perhaps, too, among your experiments of the same year as Tithonia's original debut, was Monarch of the Veldt, Venidium fastuosum. This beautiful South African annual also demands a long season, but among the novelties this year is offered a cousin, Jewel of the Veldt, Ursinia. I have not tried it, but it looks a bit easier than its compatriot. It is a dwarf, with orange daisy-like flowers on long stems. The brown centers give the blossoms a pretty wide-eyed look.

Frilly and Free Flowering

There are so many new petunias that they merit an article all their own, and may win at least part of one, as soon as we can get to it. Outstanding among them are the pretty little dwarf ones, notably Ruffled Martha Washington, charmingly frilly, reminding one of the dainty frocks worn in the stately colonial halls of Virginia in Washington's time. Nine inches high, the plant itself forms a charming ball covered with frilly blossoms, each flower about three inches in diameter. Flesh pink with deep red veins and a dark violet throat is the color harmony. The zinnias continue to make debuts, the scabiosa-flowered and the chrysanthemum-flowered kinds leading. It is indeed almost difficult to recognize a zinnia these days. Their gorgeous colors and fine lasting qualities are preserved in these many new and surprising varieties. I happen to be particularly fond of the plain kinds, among the lilliput and pompons—have, indeed, been loud in their praises. But the joke has been on me more than once; for having planted a few of the new fancy kinds each year, just by way of being "open minded" I have promptly and unfailingly fallen in love with them.

The newest thing in single dahlias is the dwarf Coltness Hybrid, which will come through from seed in four months. It is a compact plant, a generous bloomer, in several colors, fine for bedding, the flowers fine for cutting.

Blue Moon

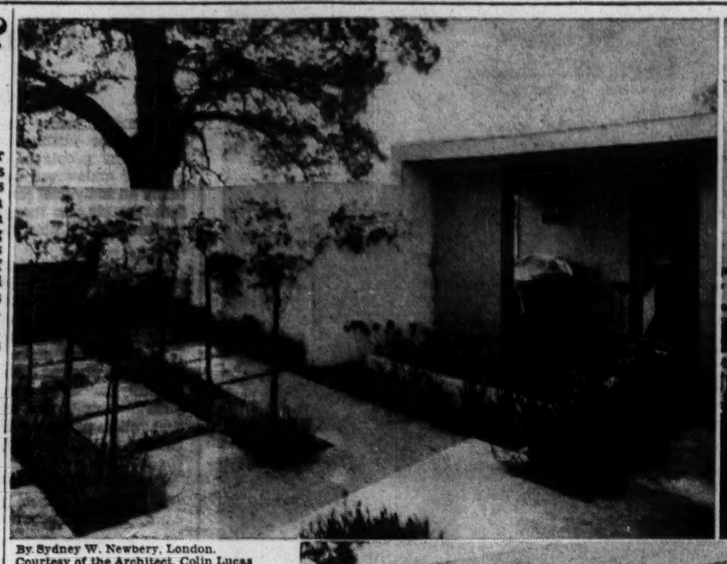
If you have a good place for a moon vine, here is exciting news. Heavenly Blue is an improved strain of Ipomoea, the moonflower is a deep sky blue with lighter throat. You remember that the moonflower is about four inches across, a night bloomer, with all the mysterious loveliness its name would indicate, and that the vine's huge heart-shaped leaves make an effective screen for a porch or lattice. It is an annual that self-seeds when well established.

Of course I have left out—oh, many interesting new or almost new things, and probably some of your favorites. But the catalogues are so filled with largess that some of the nicest spring surprises will have to wait. There are the asters, for instance, and the poppies, the new annual Canterbury bells (several kinds this year instead of only one); there is the new carnation, Chabaud's Giant Flowering, and the gayest little viola-like Swiss pansy, St. Knud, with a bright face of apricot-orange. I never even mentioned the curled and crested zinnia, Fantasy, or Blue Cockade, an azure scabiosa.

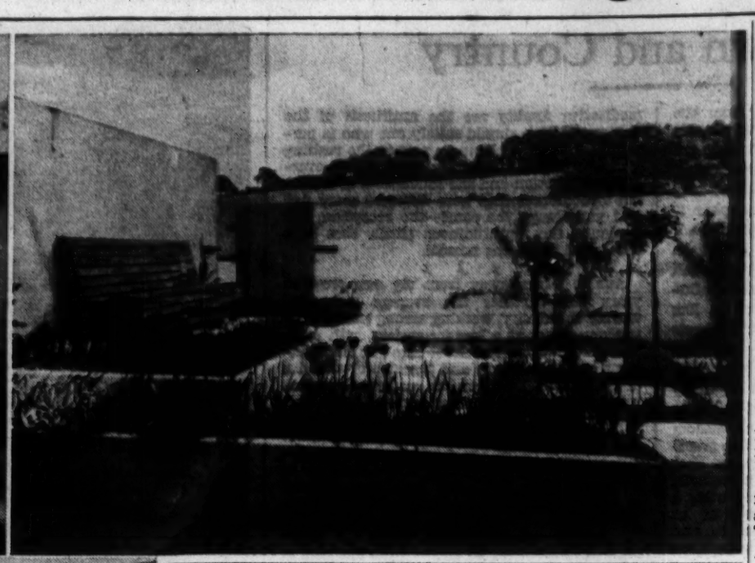
But then, perhaps you and your garden friends, when not so snowbound as I am today on "the farm," have the same new password that we are now using whenever we meet. It is "Have you seen the new—?" For we are all poring over our recently arrived seed catalogues.

M. J. T.

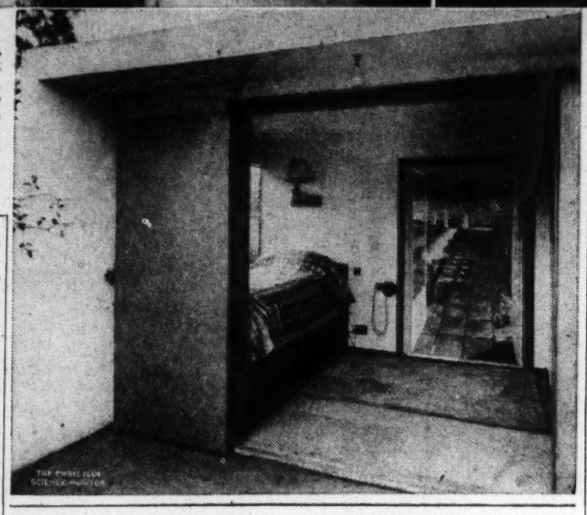
Watch for "Catalogue Browsings," on this page in future issues.—Editor.



By Sydney W. Newbery, London.
Courtesy of the Architect, Colin Lucas



Upper Left — An Outdoor Bedroom and Formal Garden Designed as a Single Enclosed Unit. Upper Right — Raised Flower Beds Provide Variety, and the Terrace Gives a View of the Surrounding Hills. Lower—The Bedroom Decorated in Red and Broken White Can Be Thrown Open by Means of Wide Doors.



A Quiet Retreat In Novel Guise

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

FORMAL gardens have been one of the chief glories of the English home since Tudor times; and the small enclosed garden illustrated, though untraditional, is nevertheless in the true succession. Severely simple, the garden is designed to harmonize with the straight lines and unadorned rectangles of a modern reinforced concrete building, and it shows conclusively that formality and charm are by no means incompatible.

The garden is an addition which has been made recently to a reinforced concrete bungalow on the banks of the Thames at Bourne End, Bucks., and a feature of unusual interest is the outdoor bedroom suite seen in one of the photographs. The garden and bedroom have been designed by the architect, Mr. Colin Lucas, B. A. Cantab (Archtre), as a self-contained unit. The only means of communication with the main bungalow are the house telephone and the doorway beside the raised garden seat seen in another of the illustrations.

Through Wide Doors

The bedroom is approached from the garden through wide doors which enable one to sleep in the open air, and there is also a plate-glass window in the left-hand wall which runs the entire length of the bedside. When the curtains are drawn back, a pleasant view of meadows and the river is revealed. The bedroom includes a bathroom annex on the right, which is not visible in the photograph.

The bedroom color scheme is in red and broken white. The doors and woodwork are painted red, the walls and ceiling are broken white and the bedspread is red and white silk. The plinth which supports the bed is fitted with drawers for bedding in a manner reminiscent of a ship's cabin and is painted orange.

The incident, which, in the photograph, might be mistaken for a doorway and a flagged walk leading down to the river, is in reality a mural painting framed in a red architrave and executed in vivid, sunny colors. In addition to its decorative merit, the picture is an amusing reminder of the garden's environment, for the position of the river in the painting corresponds closely with the real position of the Thames.

The Garden

The layout of the garden is effected by means of concrete slabs in rectangles and larger areas—a method of treatment which compares favorably as regards cost with the crazy paving often seen in the more sentimental and Old-World types of garden. Raised beds held within low retaining walls give additional interest by creating different levels, thereby preventing any impression of monotony. At one end of the garden three concrete steps lead to a terrace or dais on which is seen a garden seat with flower beds on either side. The elevated position of this seat gives an excellent view of the surrounding hills.

The garden has been planted with a variety of herbaceous border flowers which provide color and gaiety all through the summer. Pinks, primulas, verbena, erica carnea, veronica, campanulas and violas are seen in the different beds, and clematis, jasmine and forsythia are trained along the walls. The photographs were taken in May, when the tulips were in bloom. From spring to autumn, there is a succession of blossoms, in a setting which provides just the ideal proportion of sun and shade—in every respect a perfect retreat for leisure hours.

BASEDEN BUTT

Building Color Harmonies

Including Color Points in the Room—and Shadows

Design in Flower Arrangement—4

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE it is winter, our suggested designs are made with hothouse material. It is important that the serious arranger of vased compositions should know flowers, foliage and berries so as to plan her effects in the definite terms of available flora. In the cold season she should compose on paper what we may call her flower menus, and then market at the florists' shops for their ingredients as she does at the grocers' for the items necessary to the meals she plans. Some florists have admiration only for perfect specimens and the good shopper will pick out more variety in form and color than would be furnished in a carte blanche order. Flower marketing is a practice much too unusual and one that will reward the enthusiast.

It is logical to choose informal flowers for informal rooms, and the more splendid and exotic ones for impressive apartments. However, although this is good doctrine, one is certainly entitled to the joy of living with one's favorite blooms, whatever the character of one's house. Sometimes the decorations in a home set up a conflict with certain flower compositions. This is often true of boldly patterned wall papers when they are required to act as backgrounds for vases placed directly against them, for the pattern of the flower arrangement is disturbed by its rival. This dilemma can be solved by hanging behind the vase a panel of solid-toned fabric harmonious in color, or even one of an attractively textured monotone paper. The table cover on which the container is placed can do much also to play up the composition, as can the ornaments that are selected to complete the total effect of the stand, vase and blossoms against a contributing ground. When the container can be put on a larger mirror, the reflections greatly enhance the interest.

Shadows and Shears

Reproductions in shadow of flowers, stems and foliage are sometimes breath-takingly beautiful, and it is worth while to experiment with placement and lighting in order to secure these effects. They are, of course, easier to achieve with artificial light because this can be more freely manipulated than can the amounts and the direction of sunshine (although with window shades and yet more effectually with Venetian blinds one can create many such pictures), and it is entertaining to move the lamps about, placing them nearer and farther away, and higher and lower in relation to the compositions, and to try covering and uncovering the shades at the tops.

If flowers are placed in moderately cool water in a dark place for several hours before they are arranged, they will keep fresh longer. Their stems should be cut with a sharp knife on an oblique slant, so that they can drink abundantly, and for the same reason they should be supported an inch or two above the bottom of the container. Leaves decompose from soaking and should therefore be trimmed off below the waterline. Crossing and intersecting growth is usually unattractive and should be eliminated by careful trimming with sharp scissors to release from interference the fine lines of the composition. It does happen sometimes, however, that such and by seeing them against different backgrounds, in different lights, and under changing atmospheric conditions. So color is really quite simple!

In building up color harmonies with flowers one has several plans from which to select.

1. Choose one color and use exclusively flowers that show it in different hues, shades and intensities. Enliven this basic scheme, if it seems characterless, by accents of sharply contrasted color from the other side of the spectrum band. For instance, one might have a composition of blue flowers exclusively, ranging, however, through the pure blues to the purple-and green-blues, and then animate it with complementary notes of yellow and orange.

2. Choose one color as the dominant and combine with it the two colors that are on each side of it. Regarding the spectrum as a closed ring, if one chose red as the dominant, one would combine with it orange and violet—leading into these colors through red-orange and violet-red.

3. Choose a dominant and combine it with each alternate color on the spectrum. Choosing yellow as the dominant, we should use

Courtesy of Knoedler's Art Gallery

Flower Painting, by E. Barnard Lintott.

growth produces a fine tracery which delights the eye, in which case it should be featured.

Certain colors are obviously becoming to certain rooms as they are to certain people. Moreover, the tones of a color vary according to the direction from which the light falls upon it. A light from above throws the lower half of a bouquet into shadow, often giving it a feeling of mystery and subtlety. A shaded light from behind may silhouette the forms, and when flowers are turned away from the illumination, they appear more dramatic.

The Spectrum Recalled

In this article we are specially concerned with colors, so it is valuable to recall that the spectrum is composed of red, orange, yellow, blue, green, indigo, violet. Seven colors! All the vast and complicated range of tones and shades of which we read with awe, and all those thousands of tints which our eyes are able to distinguish, can be referred to these basic colors. They are produced by mixing two or more of them in different proportions, indigo (a deep violet-blue) and red, the foliage supplying the green.

4. Reproduce the whole spectrum band, selecting one of its colors for the dominant and varying the tones and graduating the intensities of all the other rainbow colors—so far as flower material permits—as the bloom is carried away from the center, which is the point of greatest visual attraction and where the dominant color must always be massed.

Outside of these categories are arrangements composed entirely of one kind of flower. These may introduce one color alone or employ the same flower in its various colors. These compositions are very satisfactory with such splendid blooms as superior hothouse roses, orchids, and great chrysanthemums. Diversity of form can be achieved by choosing buds and blossoms in various stages of development and also —very interestingly—by turning the heads into different positions.

This point is important in all types of arrangement. Never neglect the backs of flowers; they can be very lovely. The Japanese have a rule against "target" positions, that is, full-face poses, and we in the Occident are guilty of using them too much. In massed compositions, however, they need not be totally excluded but neither should they appear constantly. Turn the heads one way and another and see how interesting the areas of your space become and how the whole composition is animated in consequence.

[The last of this series of five articles will appear next Tuesday.]

Hobbies and Hints

Raising Plants From Cuttings

California

Dear Garden Hobbyists:

A rainy day is such a delightful time to sew carpet rags and think about next summer's blossoms. We do occasionally have a rainy day here in sunny California and their scarcity makes them more precious.

Someone recently has spoken about a hobby which is also mine. I love to raise plants from cuttings. A bouquet has not served its purpose always, in being just a bouquet—it may be rooted and form the source of much future beauty.

Just now I have several dozen carnation slips bedded and after two weeks they are as pert and confident as any yearling. My bed of lovely grass pinks, so rare here and so dear to old-timers, is the outcome of two little slips from a bouquet.

I have two gay rows of poinsettias, cuttings from last year, and each has a head of red and yellow glory quite as fine as the parent stalks. Our white marguerites, just coming into power, are several feet across the plant, and they too were once a part of a bouquet. I experience more joy in the development of these slips than in any other plant in the garden.

Now is the time to cut twigs and branches of apple, cherry and forsythia to blossom in the house in water. They will soon give you a rich reward for your care. These are sure to succeed, but don't fail to try other woody plants. Some lily-of-the valley plants lifted and potted now will also bloom quickly for you indoors. Violets too.

Have you sprouted an avocado seed in water? Placed in a hyacinth vase, or something similar, they make a pretty plant. The sweet potato and yam are well-known winter gardens. These suggestions are useful in a schoolroom. Children love to watch the legumes swell and throw out roots and stems.

I enjoy the garden Hobby Column and hope it continues.

(Mrs.) L. E. S.

* * *

Hobbyists With Common Interest

New York State

Dear Friends:

I particularly enjoy the Home and Garden Page and wish to thank all contributors to this page. I read every article and communication on it. People interested in this page certainly seem to have a great deal in common, gardeners in particular seem to belong to one joyous family. I have received suggestions and inspirations too numerous to mention from it.

I have just finished reading "Window Garden That Is Different" in Nov. 20th, 1934, issue and immediately cut it out to file away for future reference. We are making an attempt at a window garden and do so want to achieve something a little out of the ordinary, eventually, for the entertainment of others as well as ourselves. When gardens all look similar they fail to entertain and we would not be expressing individuality. The article that I have just mentioned furnished us with plenty of material and I was very glad that the writer suggested different containers for the plants.

(Mrs.) D. G.

Colonial Colors for Painted Floors

In reconditioning old houses with wide pine board flooring, painting is especially appropriate, says an architect who has successfully remodeled many colonial farmhouses. In one old house recently, the reconditioned floors in different rooms were painted old gold, marine blue and dark green.

Winter Diversions

To Enjoy While Hugging Hearth Fires

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RICHARDSON WRIGHT, because of his "Gardener's Bed Book" and "Another Gardener's Bed Book," has led us to expect an original approach; but this latest of his, "The Winter Diversions of a Gardener" (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London, $2.50) is fresh to even a surprising degree. Mr. Wright's winter diversions, if we may take these chapters for a sample, are the result of a lively curiosity and a thoroughgoing willingness to search. He maintains that the papers were written for his own amusement, and warns us in the first chapter that they are "not concerned with washing rubber plants in milk or planting seeds in flats in sunny cellar windows. Separated from my garden," he says, "I study the garden's past. Like a busy cook with many pots upon her stove, some notions I push on the back of my mind to simmer, some drag forward to boil merrily. From that mental cookery, extending over a number of years, these papers have derived."

Flower-Painting Ladies, the first of these unusual papers, will start a new train of thought for many. We knew, of course, that "ladies" of an earlier day painted feminine and dainty versions of flowers, but perhaps few of us knew there were women like Mrs. Catherine Grace Frances Gore (1799-1861), who wrote probably the first rose manual written by a woman; Jane Colden, America's first woman botanist, and Marienne North, who traveled to the far ends of the earth painting flowers in jungles, up mountain sides, along hare-track footpaths and who was counted by Darwin, Veitch and others a true scientist. It was Marienne North who built the North Galleries at Kew.

Thereafter the "papers" continue to be astonishing. The chapter on Summer Houses takes us delightfully into ancient Greece and Persia, into India, through seventeenth-century English poetry and drama, into the Italian Renaissance and, before we get through, into the subject of al fresco bathing, most astonishingly and poetically.

Plants En Route

"Traveling Plants" is one of those subjects one sometimes gets to wondering about. How do the plant explorers send their treasures from the mountain fastnesses of Tibet, across the world to some botanical garden in safety? How are seeds of rare plants sent, their germination qualities insured? The stories and anecdotes concerning the traveling experiences of various now well-known plants make excellent and romantic reading.

Then there is the chapter on "The Huguenot as a Gardener." One thinks of Huguenots from the political, and perhaps social viewpoint. Their attitude, their close homogeneity, their emigrations to various countries have had influence on the social and political life of each land which welcomed them. But the story is little more than half told, it seems. For the Huguenot was a farmer, a gardener, a lover of flowers. Wherever he went, he must have his seeds and plants. His influence upon the agriculture and horticulture of his adopted lands was immeasurable, as was the influence of his absence upon France. The list of actual flowers and vegetables introduced by these French Protestants is really amazing. England, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, the United States were only a few of the countries that benefited by their gardening enthusiasm and knowledge.

Azaleas of Charleston

Chapter IV tells us of the Parson With the Hoe. One always associates flowers with the English clergy. Some of them have been famous horticulturists. Religious orders and gardens, it seems, have ever gone hand in hand. The monks of ancient Persia, the temples of old Egypt, the priests of the Incas, the followers of Gautama also are definitely connected with gardens and with groves. Several Swedish botanists were clergymen. The early missionaries were plant explorers, and their returning was nearly always accompanied by rare plants or seeds, brought home to try. The Emperor's palace of Yuan-Ming-Youen, near Peiping, with its gardens, was designed by Jesuit missionaries. The famous Magnolia Gardens of Charleston, S. C., were started by the Rev. John Grimke Drayton, who is said to have been the first to bring Azalea Indica from the Orient, and to have planted this priceless garden with its first azaleas.

This can give only a hint of the unusual material Mr. Wright has collected. Notes and bibliographies for those so inclined bear out the distinct impression one early receives that here is no slight piece of work. Diversions, to be sure, and delightfully presented, but as a contribution to garden literature, a volume of no mean consequence.

Freezing the Toes Of a Lilac Bush

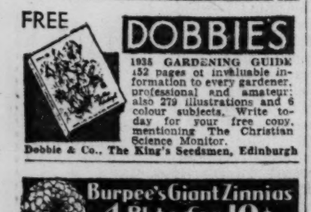
In various sections of the country where the ground does not freeze to sufficient depth to force lilac bushes into complete dormancy, one often hears the lack of beautiful blooms decried.

The lilac is one shrub which seemingly must have its toes frozen in the winter to make it throw out large vigorous spikes of blossom in the spring. And, too often, the warm climate flower is but a wan attempt at beauty. However, we have solved the problem for our southern California lilac bush.

Several times each winter, especially during the latter part of January and in February, we freeze all the ice cubes our mechanical refrigerator will hold, and spade them in deep around the roots of our shrub. This method chills the roots sufficiently to give the bush the rest it needs before blossoming time, and it rewards our work with large, gorgeously colored, fragrant flowers.

For Window Decoration

Cornices to cover curtain rods can be made out of wall board. A simple and effective type is made with a straight lower edge, and is from six to eight inches wide, depending on the size of the window. The ends are cut from one-inch-thick pine; they hold the cornice board out far enough to allow the curtain to move freely on the rod.



FREE
DOBBIE'S
1935 GARDENING GUIDE 152 pages of invaluable information to every gardener; professional and amateur; also 279 illustrations and 6 colour subjects. Write today for your free copy, mentioning The Christian Science Monitor.
Dobbie & Co., The King's Seedsmen, Edinburgh

Burpee's Giant Zinnias
4 Pkts for 10¢
Four Best Colors
Scarlet, Yellow, Lavender, Rose
Burpee's Guaranteed Seeds. 4 Giant Zinnias, one regular-full-size packet each (value 40c) sent postpaid for only 10c. Burpee's Garden Book FREE. Write today for this valuable Garden Book. W. Atlee Burpee Co., 446 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia

CALIFORNIA
OFFERS YOU ITS
CHOICEST FLOWERS
Grown under California's sun, Germain seeds produce strains of great beauty and unequaled vigor. They're best for American gardens everywhere. Forty years Germain's have developed many of California's greatest garden specialties. You'll find them in Germain's new free "California Gardening" catalog of flowers, roses, plants and bulbs. The latest California Novelties for 1935 ... 112 pages ... hundreds of pictures ... no variation in full color. A beautiful, unusual book for every gardener everywhere. Write for it. It's FREE.
GERMAIN'S
Established 1871
968 S. Main St., Los Angeles

What a Wide Scope

These School Advertisements Cover!

YOUR CHOICE of a school may be made from more than 300 boarding, day, art, and vocational schools advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

School advertisements are published on the Progress in Education Page of the Monitor each Tuesday and Saturday.

The school advertisers will be glad to send you catalogues and information on request. If this should not fully meet your needs, please write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Boulder City Shrinks in Size But Will Not Join Ghost List When Big Dam Is Completed

Will Always Remain to House Those Who Must Maintain the Work—Town Is Model of Orderliness —Las Vegas, Near by, Wide Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nev., Jan. 29—The town that will not tolerate a loafer is beginning to dwindle. Its workers have toiled so hard that they are finishing their task and virtually evicting themselves from their homes.

Twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week is the labor schedule at record-breaking Boulder Dam six miles away. Under such a drive the time has come faster than expected when Boulder City should think of its future.

The great civic question today is what will become of the city of around 5000 persons, third largest in the State, erected in the desert solely for the dam. How imminent is this issue is indicated by the current falling away from a peak of 5250 employees and the outlook that the heavy work on the dam will run out in a few more months.

Boulder City has been and is today a remarkable town. Its business has been run on the "Noah's ark plan," commented its city manager, Sims Ely, at his desk in the unusually tidy municipal building.

They Came in Pairs

Mr. Ely's reference to Noah's ark is to the way that the animals went in two by two.

The city manager has been the Noah of this city. He has let business houses come in two by two in order to keep down prices through competition. He limits the numbers of concerns to what he feels are the needs of the community. Sometimes he has let in four or five, as, for instance, filling stations and restaurants. Sometimes he has held the field to one, such as the single movie show or florist's shop. And sometimes he has barred the door.

There is not a bank, a newspaper or a lawyer in Boulder City, but banking, the press and the law can be found in sufficiency at the nearby town of Las Vegas, 21 miles away.

Curious Boulder City has had an extraordinary opportunity to do something new. It began its history only a few years ago simultaneously with the dam. It opened its eyes as a government reservation. However, when a question of taxes came up and its status was questioned, the courts found the reservation plan faulty.

No Need for Lawyers

The town then took recourse to Uncle Sam as its sole landlord. The Federal Government owns all the land. Hence, as the city manager pointed out to the lawyers, the Government could make all the rules. It could indeed, and it did.

One of its regulations is that no one can enter the town save with a pass. A stalwart westerner wearing the gold badge of a United States marshal halts the visitor at the gate to the federal tract and looks him over. The Government does not wait for a bad man to come in and then take steps to put him out. If it can recognize him at the front door, he does not get in. The transient's pass is good for just 24 hours, but is renewable.

Another of the rules is that business can be done only by permit. That is where Mr. Ely's role as Noah comes in. He passes on the permits. He has been handed 4000 applications and has granted 125.

U. S. Proves Wise Landlord

This is probably the first city, he observes, to regulate business and competition by license. Looking back over the town's experience, the city manager says the system has worked well.

Out here in the desert on the edge of the mountains, where some of the worst traditions of the early frontier are flourishing, Uncle Sam has proved a wise landlord. He has been a careful guardian of his workers.

No stranger contrast between cities in all America can be found than that between quiet Boulder City and the "wide-open" town of Las Vegas. They are opposites.

The startling thing about Las Vegas is its legalized gambling, authorized under Nevada law. In New York, Chicago and other great cities there is gambling, but it is subterranean, because against the law.

In Las Vegas' little community of 8500 gambling is a principal business. The gambling houses open on the main street like ordinary stores. Within, all the gambling games of "Wild West" literature are running, and young men and girls, business men and mothers, grandmothers and grandfathers are staking their silver against the gamblers.

No Gambling in Boulder City

Hard liquor abounds. The old-time "Barrel House" is neighbored by the new-fangled "Ethel's Delicatessen and Liquor Store," with a glittering array of bottled goods in its windows.

Boulder City has no gambling. The State may legalize it but the Federal Government has not allowed it in the city of homes it oversees. Boulder City has no sale of whisky, wines or other high-powered liquor, no saloons or taverns. It allows only a low content beer.

Boulder City has no commercialized vice. It is forbidden in the lease by which alone a man can acquire land to engage in business. The lease likewise bans intoxicating liquor and gambling.

Take a typical Saturday night in the two towns, especially after a pay-day Saturday at the dam. This little town which feeds the world's tallest dam with its labor supply is as peaceable as a country village. The stores are busy. The hotel is full. Though out in the "Wild West," there is no wild-west atmosphere here, no excitement, rather a quietness which is subdued for a Saturday night.

Las Vegas Broils

Over in Las Vegas, downtown is aswirl. In one gambling joint 150 men and women are playing keno, in another 75. The other games are full. The leading hotel has no more rooms. If you find a place in another hotel, which adjoins a gambling house, you go to sleep to the cries of the gamblers, and wake up Sunday morning to their talk.

Gambling runs seven days a week and 24 hours a day, precisely parallel to the schedule on which the dam is being built.

Boulder City and Las Vegas will go their contrasting ways for some years to come. The city of the dam is certain to continue, though many of the workmen have to leave. The only question is how big Boulder City will permanently be.

Men must remain to operate the dam. Tourists will come in numbers, for the sight is worthy. The hotel is unusually fresh and attractive. Restaurant people show a courtesy unknown in many bigger places. The city manager, Mr. Ely, has done some good work in hand-picking the business personnel of the town.

Good Training for Job

As a matter of fact, he is more than a city manager. He has been in the government service for many years, was appointed to his post here by the Secretary of the Interior, and is in the United States Civil Service in the bureau of reclamation. He had an important hand in the development of the Santa Fe Compact for allocation of water from the Colorado River to the seven states concerned. This was a preliminary to the building of the dam.

A kindly southerner by birth, Mr. Ely has to be virtually Mayor, police judge, welfare worker and family adviser as well as planner and regulator of business.

"We don't have a single idle person here," he related. "Men who are just idle and hanging around are not allowed in Boulder City. Altogether it is a community of workers. I think that is one reason why it is so free from crime."

Justice Is Swift

Only one crime, a holdup, has taken place, and inside of a week the two young men who attempted it were under sentence. Mr. Ely has a staff of police or as they call them here rangers. He is not and does not claim to be a judge, but naturally he has certain powers in his unique position. Chief of these perhaps is the authority to order a man out of town. That is a very persuasive right, where workmen wait sometimes a month and a half in Las Vegas to get a chance to work at the dam.

According to the seriousness of the offense, the city manager will decree banishment from Boulder City for a day, or more, or altogether. A clause in the contract with the companies employed on the dam requires that a man considered undesirable as a worker shall be taken off the pay roll.

No delay follows nor politics intervenes when the city manager rules. A ranger escorts the offender out of the Government's zone, and he cannot get back in.

Any serious crime would be taken care of through the regular authorities at Las Vegas.

Town Is Quiet and Peaceful

"Boulder City is one of the quietest, happiest and most peaceful of towns," commented Mr. Ely. "The possibility of being expelled has doubtless something to do with this. But the town is peaceful and safe, and most of the people here don't bother to lock their doors."

The city manager's waiting room is often filled with people come to tell him their troubles. Frequently these are family problems, and he feels he has prevented many a divorce by talking things over and trying to find a way out.

Contrast this with the "Las Vegas Club" of a Saturday night 21 miles away, a single gambling house in which the gamblers are running two roulette wheels, two stud poker tables, one draw poker, one crap game, chuck-a-luck, blackjack, pan, faro, and such a large "keno parlor" that they have to use a loudspeaker to call the numbers.

Two of the oddest towns they are. But if Boulder City begins to decrease sharply this summer, it will yet remain, and its departed workers will leave to themselves a monument in the highest dam and the greatest waterpower machine that the world has yet known.

Colony in Chicago Serves Entire Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

for information on city ordinances. One of its objectives is to compile model ordinances on all kinds of special situations. Many ordinances, it is found, are in need of a revision. Many others have not been formulated.

Bicycle riders, for instance, need an ordinance in some cities covering questions of license plates, stolen wheels and the territory where the recently re-popularized vehicles may be used. Ordinances are needed, it is found, to govern the rights of an airplane pilot to trail streams of smoke behind his machine writing advertisements in the sky above the town.

The National Association of Tax Assessing Officers is assembling information now on all phases of assessment procedure and administration which ultimately will be published in manual form, it is learned. All kinds of assessing problems will be thrashed out, so that when Mr. Taxpayer goes into the assessor's office he may get some intelligent answers to his many questions.

The spotlight has been thrown so intently on every kind of public works in the effort of the Federal Government to give work to men in building bridges, highways and public buildings that there came the urge for more co-operation between the engineers who design these works and the public works officials who spend such a huge budget in maintaining and operating them. This led to the recent establishment of the joint secretariat of the International Association of Public Works Officials and the American Society of Municipal Engineers.

Taxation Problems

But one of the most vital of all the current problems is taxation. The American Legislators' Association, one of the earlier organizations, observed the growing complexity of the tax situation. They saw, for instance, both federal and state governments were imposing income taxes, gasoline and other taxes. The association appointed a commission of legislators and tax administrators to give the tax problem an intensive study. This new organization is now known as the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation and has as its important work the investigation of tax conflicts.

Recently, also, the American Legislators' Association established the council of state governments, which is a kind of round-table of the states for study and discussion of their similar and dissimilar problems.

Other organizations which have been functioning for a longer time include the United States Conference of Mayors, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, Governmental Research Association, American Public Welfare Association, American Municipal Association, Public Administration Clearing House and Public Administration Service. The last one serves as a joint publishing agency for the many reports and pamphlets issuing from the individual groups.

In addition to the news bulletins and news letters published by some of the organizations regularly, there are now three publications of magazine type—"Public Management," prepared by the International City Managers' Association, "Municipal Finance," published by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, and "State Government," published by the American Legislators' Association.

United States Finds Problems in Maturity

(Continued from Page 1)

the like. In general, it proposes that the Government accept responsibility in the realm of humanity which the New Deal has already promulgated in the realm of business and finance.

New In U. S., Not Elsewhere

Undoubtedly, the new-deal plans seem radical to many people. From the point of view of the United States they are radical. Nothing like them has been seen here before. But from the standpoint of most European countries they are familiar enough. Social legislation of this type has been current for years; partly, perhaps, because of difference in age groups, partly because the Old World never had the exuberant wealth of a virgin continent to permit the retention of "rugged individualism," and laissez faire. Today, for example, 25 out of 27 European countries have either old-age insurance or pensions—the only exceptions being the buffer states of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland.

The United States has one advantage today at any rate; by delaying so long it has now the advantage of generations of European experience in this new field of social legislation. For example, Britain's sensational unemployment act of 1911—Lloyd George's "leap in the dark"—was amended or modified 25 times in its first 20 years.

Continually Widens Front

The Washington observer finds the New Deal searching for security on front after front. It is not only the social legislation pending in Congress; the deposit insurance act and various bank-bolstering acts increase the security of investors; home owners' security has been increased by mortgage-relief, and even the anti-kidnaping activities of the Justice Department are a fight for the most basic type of security of all.

It is somewhat ironic that, while the New Deal has been bending major efforts toward attaining security, the propertied class under Mr. Roosevelt has frequently felt a twinge of insecurity rare in the annals of recent history.

New Dealers, doubtless, would argue that without Mr. Roosevelt's intervention, the feeling of insecurity would be even greater. The uneasiness is due in part, perhaps, to the breathless speed of the whole program.

Change Is Breath-Taking

Who would have believed such changes could have been effected since March 4, 1933? Even the Labor Party in England, with its lip-service to Socialism, never dared propose so extensive a set of innovations while in control of the Government.

It was Bismarck who launched the social insurance movement in Europe. It is a long way from Bismarck to Roosevelt. Yet both men were, essentially, trying to bolster up Capitalism, not destroy it. Bismarck in particular sought to circumvent Socialism; but was accused of it.

In the famous debate on social security in the Reichstag, in 1881, he answered:

"Call it socialism, or whatever you like. It is the same to me."

Possibly Mr. Roosevelt would make the same retort today, as did the Iron Chancellor.

Street Space Provided For Grown-Up Skating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Greensboro, N. C.

RECREATION Director Daniel R. Neal has secured a street reservation in which adults may roller-skate to their hearts' content. It was hardly fair, he held, that grown people who want to skate should not have the privilege.

Naturally, they did not wish to risk skating in streets filled with traffic. Also, it is against the law. But now they may exercise unmolested, red lanterns having been placed at the reservation to divert traffic.

United Transport Plan Drafted

Profiteering Upon Misfortunes

PWA Completes Texas Inquiry

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Although the World Court votes and debate overshadowed other issues today it seemed that the week was to derive its largest and most substantial news from the series of transportation reports which are to come out, starting tomorrow.

Already "hold for release" documents of weighty importance and size are circulating in the newspaper offices, to be described to the public when President Roosevelt sends relevant messages to Congress later in the week.

* * *

Co-ordinating Transportation: The expected messages will cover the whole scope of air, railroads, highways and water transportaion. The most interesting report is expected to be that of Clark Howell, Atlanta publisher, and his committee, which has made an exhaustive survey of the present status and future prospects of America in the air.

But scarcely second in significance is the report of Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation. More than 400 solid pages covering the promised "New Deal" for the railroads are awaiting release for tomorrow. In addition Mr. Eastman studies other forms of transportation and advances a complete legislative program to rehabilitate the railroads and regulate other forms of transportation which is now struggling on in higgledy-piggeldy fashion. Altogether the nation is being furnished a blueprint of its future means of transport, harmonized, refurbished, and fit for healthy continuance and expansion.

* * *

Profiting from Misfortune: A special House Committee disclosed a condition today which, if it is as bad as presented, promises to provide the major scandal of the depression. The alleged culprits are real estate bondholders, protective committees, which were organized in most large cities of the country, allegedly to protect the interest of the investing public.

Representative Adolph D. Sabath (D), Illinois, chairman of the special group empowered to probe into suspected irregularities, came forward with the findings which present a picture of thousands of investors mulcted of their savings by "depression scavengers" who picked up control of defaulted bonds by dishonest means and charged excessive fees.

"Disclosures indicate frauds and dishonesty, together with apparent evasion of income taxes, to an extent that will doubtless warrant scrutiny of the Department of Justice as well as the Bureau of Internal Revenue," the report declares.

Besides tales of unscrupulous attorneys who made a "racket" out of holders, the report also found that "bondholders' lists were bartered and traded by insiders including banks, trustees and receivers."

Few names were mentioned. One, however, was that of the Commonwealth Bond Corporation of New York, which had been stopped by the Securities Exchange Commission.

Major Graft: The PWA "secret service" has completed its work in connection with the corruption alleged to have eaten its way into a $4,000,000 project in Texas.

Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, says the work of his office in connection with the case is finished. He does not even expect to appear as a witness when the grand jury meets here on Feb. 6. "PWA compiled the evidence and turned it over to District Attorney Leslie C. Garnett, who is conducting the inquiry," Mr. Ickes explained. "We will have nothing more to do with the case."

The Administrator has refused to name the project which is to come under the searchlight for fear "innocent men would come under accusations that would have no grounds."

Minor Graft: The only graft of which Secretary Ickes himself has ever been accused centers around the large bouquet which he has brought to his desk from government greenhouses each day. He is something of a horticulturist himself, specializing in fine dahlias, but since he spends practically all his waking hours at his desk in the Interior Department, he contents himself with a single vase of flowers.

Mr. Ickes's other hobby is stamp collecting and for a few anxious days it looked as if he might have to defend himself against charges of graft in connection with it, for it was revealed that he has been the recipient of sheets of stamps from the Post Office Department which have jumped many times their original value because they are not perforated and are autographed by Postmaster General Farley as first sheets.

Asked whether he would return the stamps if Mr. Farley asked him to, Mr. Ickes replied, "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it." He added that he had paid the face value for the stamps and would sell none "at any price."

Now it looks as if Mr. Ickes will never have to cross the bridge because the House pigeon-holed a resolution for an investigation of Mr. Farley's stamp business, proposed by a Republican member, Representative Charles D. Millard of New York. The Democrats said they had searched the statute books and could find nothing unlawful about Mr. Farley's sales. They transferred the blame to philatelists for ever putting such exorbitant premiums on souvenir stamps sheets.

* * *

Hardly Any Graft at All: Yesterday Mr. Ickes accepted the Pennsylvania Railroad's invitation for a free ride in connection with virtual completion of its electrified line between New York and Washington. The PWA administrator, however, only took partial advantage of the offer, by getting off the Philadelphia-bound train at Baltimore.

The electrification was made possible through a PWA loan, authorized by Mr. Ickes. The train, pulled by a streamlined electric locomotive, set a new record time for standard size trains between Washington and Philadelphia, making the trip up in two hours and eight minutes and the return trip in one hour and 50 minutes. At its highest speed the train reached 102 miles an hour. Pennsylvania railroad officials hailed the trip as "making an evolution in railroad transportation."

* * *

Behind the Townsendites: The spotlight of governmental investigation, wielded by the postal inspectors, was today on Dr. F. E. Townsend and the nation-wide network he has woven to spread his old-age-pension plan. That the investigators will discover anything culpable is doubted in well-informed circles here. The Long Beach physician made known the investigation himself and said he has told postal inspectors to "go the limit."

Dr. Townsend will appear before the House Ways and Means Committee on Friday to urge substitution of his $20,000,000,000 oldage-pension plan for the old age pension provisions of the Wagner-Lewis economic security bill. One of his congressional lieutenants, Representative John Hoeppel (D), California, obtained the hearing after a speech on the floor of the House.

The vast national organization which now supports Dr. Townsend and deluges members of Congress with mail attracted the attention of the postal inspectors by its very magnitude. One prominent Senator was stated by his secretarial staff to have received 1,000,000 pieces of mail indorsing the Townsend plan, but the figure was based on a rough estimate—perhaps it only seemed like 1,000,000 to the secretaries.

At any rate the tremendous flow of mail is being studied and the financial framework of the Townsend Plan Clubs being examined. Dr Townsend himself says he recently appealed to the clubs for a per capita contribution of 15 cents and although the membership has been stated to be 15,000,000 he got only about $6000 in return. He states the organization could support only six salaried organizers and that he recently dropped three of these.

Campbell in U. S. To Set Speed Mark

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Cautiously side-stepping predictions beyond saying his racing machine should better his own land speed record of 272.108 m. p. h., Sir Malcolm Campbell arrived today from England on the Aquitania, accompanied by his wife, daughter Jean and seven tons of Blue Bird.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — A Campbell celebration has been set for Feb. 14, in honor of Sir Malcolm Campbell, who comes to establish a speed record of 300 miles an hour in his "Bluebird" racing car.

According to a recent announcement by the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, an automobile show, a children's parade, a banquet and a theater party will be included in the program.

The women's club is arranging a bridge tea for Lady Campbell, and the Peninsula Club plans a public reception in her honor.

Models of the racers which have previously made speed records on the beach are to be prepared for the parade. The event itself is scheduled to take place between Feb. 17 and Feb. 25, at a moment when the condition of the beach favors.

Water-Front Truckmen In Truce Over Strike

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Temporary settlement of the one-day strike of 20,000 water-front truckmen, members of the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, was disclosed last night with the announcement that the men would return to work today.

Thomas C. Smith, head of the strike committee, said the temporary settlement was made pending the final decision of Supreme Court Justice Burt J. Humphrey in signing the injunction order restraining members of the Teamsters' and Longshoremen's Unions from refusing to handle freight on the piers being handled by non-union drivers.

Cutter to Break Ice In Buzzard's Bay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP) — Coast guard headquarters here today informed Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts that the cutter Fuance had been ordered from New London to ice breaking duty in Buzzard's Bay, Fall River harbor and its approaches.

Fall River shipping interests yesterday told Mr. Martin that unless a recently-formed ice jam was broken at once the area was in danger of being completely closed.

Morgan Sells Old Masters to Museum; Ghirlandaio and Hals Works Offered

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—From the collections of J. P. Morgan, the Metropolitan Museum of Art has bought Rubens' "Portrait of Anne of Austria" and a Fra Filippo triptych of "St. Lawrence Enthroned," surrounded by Saints and Donors.

Knoedler's Galleries, which acted as Mr. Morgan's agent, announce that he offers for sale four other noted paintings—"Portrait of Giovanna Tornabuoni," by Ghirlandaio; "De Heer Bodolphe" and "Mevrow Bodolphe," portraits by Frans Hals, and "Portrait of Miss Farren, Countess of Derby," by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The six pictures were said to have a combined value of $1,500,000.

Statement of the price paid for the two paintings bought by the museum was withheld.

At Mr. Morgan's office it was stated that the pictures were being offered for sale "merely to reduce his collection and simplify the settling of his estate."

Mr. Morgan still has a large collection of paintings inherited from his father, in addition to the many literary treasures housed in the Morgan library.

Hotels and Travel

Egypt

WINTER SEASON
November to April

Constant sunshine combined with invigorating desert air.

On all conditions of travel to and in Egypt, throughout the year, authoritative information is given gratuitously.

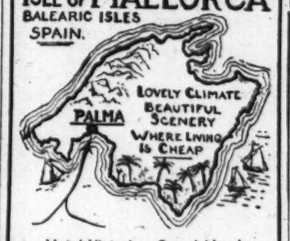
Informative literature sent gratis on request.

EGYPT

Enquiry by letter or personal call will receive special attention.
Official Representative in the U. S. A. for the Tourist Development Association of Egypt.
HAMILTON M. WRIGHT (TDN)
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York
EGYPT TRAVEL BUREAU (ETN)
29 Regent Street London, S. W. 1

Spain

PALMA
ISLE OF MALLORCA
BALEARIC ISLES
SPAIN.



Hotel Victoria—Grand Hotel
Hotel Mediterraneo—Alhambra Hotel
Hotel Alfonso
F. G. SHORT, Estate Agent

London

Near the British Museum

KINGSLEY HOTEL
Hart St., Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1
200 Rooms Comfort and Refinement
Hot and Cold Water and Electric Fires in all Bedrooms.
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 8/6
Rooms with private Bath Room—
Single (including Breakfast) from 11/6
Double (including Breakfast) from 19/6
Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet "London Old and New" on application.
Telegrams: Bookcraft, London

VISITORS TO LONDON
will find at the
Hotel REMBRANDT
Facing Victoria and Albert Museum
Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every Bedroom Hot and Cold Water Radiator and Phone. Same Management Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Pal. Rd.

Hotel Belgravia
VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1
250 Rooms with Running Water, Telephone, Heating, etc.
BED, BATH and TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, 9/6
Telephone: Victoria 9640 (ten lines)

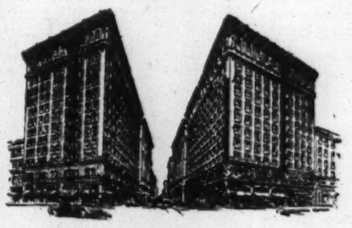
Virginia

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
Murphy's Hotel
RICHMOND, VA.
Excellent Coffee Shop and Fireproof Garage in Connection
A. GERALD BUSH, MANAGER

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES
NEW ROSSLYN HOTELS
FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS
Comfort Without Extravagance
EVERYTHING YOU DESIRE IN A HOTEL HOME
1100 SUNNY OUTSIDE ROOMS
800 of them with private bath—luxuriously furnished—running ice water.
ROOMS, with bath ..... $2.50 and Up
ROOMS, without bath ..... $1.00 and Up

Special Rates By the Week or Month



Excellent Meals—Reasonable Prices
Club Breakfast, 25c to 65c
Lunches, 35c, 40c, 50c
Dinners, 35c, 50c, 75c
Private Auto Entrance to Hotel Lobby
Our Annex Especially Caters to Women Traveling Alone
Under Personal Management of
DWIGHT H. HART
Free Auto Busses Meet All Trains

New York City

A NEW ECONOMY PLAN FOR BETTER LIVING
FINE ROOM with BATH
No Additional Charge When Occupied by 2 Persons
from $2.50 to $5.00 PER DAY
A FEW SINGLE ROOMS FOR $2.00 A DAY
Across from world-famous Radio City
Careful management insures atmosphere of refinement and quiet. Convenient to all theatres and shopping centers. A Hotel of character and distinction selecting guests today . . . as always.
FAMOUS TABLE D'HOTE RESTAURANTS
Breakfast from 30c Luncheon from 40c
Dinner from 75c
Write for our 3-day and 2-night "All Expense Trip" in New York, including fine room with private bath, meals, entertainment, $11.00
Garage opposite hotel.
Hotel BRISTOL
129-135 West 48th St. New York City
T. Elliott Tolson, *President*
Joseph E. Bath, *Manager*

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN
$12.50 Weekly
With Bath and Shower
IF you judge room value by hotel reputation and location, then by all means inspect the rooms at the Great Northern. This distinguished hotel offers you spacious accommodations, newly decorated, plus the desirability location, fair name and fashionable clientele of its CLOSE TO SECOND CHURCH
118 WEST 57th ST. NEW YORK

CONTINENTAL CHARM
American Service.
Delightful rooms. Continental Grill, Cafe de la Paix, Rumpelmayers.
Rooms from $3.50
Studios from $75.00 monthly
St. Moritz
ON THE PARK
50 Central Park South New York
"America's Truly Continental Hotel"

Monitor Readers
We have a special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath $2.00 up
Double room with bath $3.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres. and Treas. C. C. Scott, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

New York State

BUFFALO, N. Y.
HOTEL TOURAINE
$2 Single with Private Bath with Connecting Bath $1.50
A. A. ROHRER, *Manager*

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $2.75
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Marness, Manager

Washington, D. C.

The Dodge Hotel
In the Shadow of the National Capitol
You will find Washington, D. C., most interesting at this season of the year. Not only for its many historical attractions; but for the social and political life associated with the world's greatest capital.
The Dodge combines with the utmost in hotel service an atmosphere of comfort and refinement you will thoroughly enjoy.
Send for Our Booklet
"A Week in Washington"
"No tipping" is the rule of the house.
North Capitol and E Streets
Washington, D. C.

Visiting Washington?

Since the fourth President before Lincoln, famous men's letters and books have mentioned the hospitality of
The WILLARD HOTEL
"The Residence of Presidents"
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, Mgr. Dir.

San Francisco

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR at O'FARRELL
Every room Outside and with Bath, $2.00 and $2.50 ONE; $3.00 and $3.50 TWO; $4.00 Twin Beds TWO. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block. F. Tremain Loud, Manager
SAN FRANCISCO

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO Stewart
Down town. Moderate rates for high-class accommodations, beginning at $1.50 without bath, $2.00 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Arizona

When in TUCSON Stop at
The Santa Rita Hotel
The friendly house with the Western Atmosphere.
Air cooled, steam heated, roof garden, sun bathing. Moderate rates. Under new management.

Chicago

Distinction IN CHICAGO
The utmost in luxury—in comfort, and in distinguished atmosphere at no more than ordinary cost. Rates, now, are surprisingly low. The Drake from $3.50—The Blackstone from $4.00.
The DRAKE
The BLACKSTONE

Kansas City, Mo.

HOTEL PRESIDENT
850 Rooms of comfort — All with bath. Garage in connection. Ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine. From 14th and Baltimore $2.50
PERCY TYRRELL, Man. Dir.
KANSAS CITY, MO

Atlantic City, N. J.

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Hotel MORTON
ATLANTIC CITY
800 feet from Boardwalk and Steel Pier
Bell & Capp, Ownership Management
MODERN AND MODERATE

Travel

NEW ZEALAND
New Low Rates. Vancouver, Victoria to Hawaii, Fiji, Auckland, Sydney. Go on the modern and luxurious motorship *Aorangi*, or *Niagara*.
See your own travel agent or Canadian Pacific: 344 Madison Ave., New York.
Canadian Australasian Line

NORWAY
DIRECT short and conventional route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates, etc. apply to
Norwegian America Line
22 Whitehall St., New York

Listed Stock Quotations

Another Quiet and Irregular New York Stock Market Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Small Gains And Losses Shown In Market Dealings

Few Specialties Bit Easier While Leaders Seem to Mark Time

By Forrest Price

It was a one-horse town market.

No self-respecting city would claim parentage.

Stocks just fiddled along—some up, some down.

Total sales for the day approximated 500,000 shares.

And there was no particular trend to what little trading there was.

For lack of better description it was an irregular, featureless market.

Union Pacific, Wesson Oil and Wright Aero each moved up about 2 points.

Gains of a point or so were established by Armour, Safeway Stores 6 per cent, Otis Steel preferred, Bucyrus Erie, Pacific Telephone preferred and Pullman.

Devoe & Raynolds A distinguished itself by dropping more than 6 points at one time. Other losers of a point to 2 points or more included Inland Steel, International Silver preferred, McCrory Stores preferred, Allied Chemical, Associated Dry Goods first preferred, Western Union and Crysler.

The lower priced rail loans were a weak feature of the bond department. Some of the utilities were down, some up small fractions. Altogether the bond market was a tame affair.

Grain prices reached the lowest levels today since early last November. Uneasiness over the forthcoming gold clause decision by the Supreme Court was given as the reason. Cotton was a bit steadier.

The big problem in the financial world is superabundance of money. Accumulations at the banks are growing larger and larger. Now this is not giving the banks so much concern as it is other institutions with funds to invest. The banks pay no interest on commercial deposits and to that extent are saved some anxiety.

It is the insurance companies and other financial institutions, which are most deeply concerned as to what to do with their idle funds.

U. S. Government bonds have been popular because they offer the greatest safety. But heavy buying of them has sent the yield down so low that at present they are no longer very inviting.

This idle funds problem is not a new one, but it has been growing more perplexing because money in banks has been piling up very fast, particularly in the last few weeks. The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 91 cities as of Jan. 23 showed an increase of $127,000,000 in reserve balances with federal reserve banks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The atmosphere in most financial markets continued somewhat murky today, and about all that securities and staples did was to grope feebly for guidance.

While a brisk rally in foreign exchanges helped to steady both stocks and staples, equity buyers were timid and sellers uneasy. Prices, on the whole, were virtually unchanged in the stock list, and the dullness was so pronounced that the creeping ticker tape only infrequently broke the silence in the boardrooms.

Aircraft Issues Up

Shares that edged moderately higher included those of Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, International Harvester and Deere.

Among issues moving a shade in either direction were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Smelting, National Distillers and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The scheduled meeting of U. S. Steel Corporation directors after the market's close appeared to be a negative influence, and guesses varied as to probable dividend action and earnings disclosures.

Market factors were little changed from the previous session. Speculative forces were still confronted with a confusing combination of circumstances, including the recent erratic tendencies of foreign exchanges, the related pending gold clause decision, the battle in Congress between the inflationists and anti-inflationists and possibly unexpected Administration moves.

Indications that some portion of the Government's $2,000,000,000 equalization fund is being used to support leading European currencies, in order to keep the dollar from soaring, were studied with interest in the financial district.

Bond Market Inactive

Junior liens of railroads were again somewhat soft in the bond market today. Other groups showed negligible changes and the volume of transfers was small in the early trading. United States Governments were inactive with prices about unchanged.

There was a further dip of around a point in Nickel Plate 4½s, which sold at 62, and fractional declines were shown in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 55½, Erie 5s at 69½, and Southern Railway 4s at 59½.

Utility obligations were a bit mixed, with the prime ratings a little higher. Continuing the recovery of recent sessions North American Company 5s moved up 1½ points to 88½, and slightly improved levels were paid for Duquesne Light 4½s at 108¼. American & Foreign Power 5s were down ¼ at 56½. Western Union 5s eased ½ point to 87½.

Industrial classifications were steady. American Smelting 5s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s were transferred at prices moderately above the previous closings.

Foreign loans firmed as the selling movement inspired by recent weakness in related currencies abated. Italian and Norway issues were fractions to a point higher. Uruguay 6s and a few other South Americans were lower.

Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange, 2:45 P. M.

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 29	Jan. 28
7¼	6⅜	..	Adams Express	600	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½	
9⅛	8	..	Addressograph	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½	
7¼	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
115¼	110	3	Air Reduction	300	110	110	110	110	
1⅞	1½	..	Airway Elec App	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20¼	16¾	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1500	16⅞	16¾	16⅝	17⅛	
1⅞	1½	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
7	5¼	..	Allegh pf xxx (h)	300	5	5	5	5¼	
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	400	135½	134¼	136½	136⅝	
125	123¾	7	Allied Chem pf	300	124½	124¼	124¼	125	
17⅝	15½	..	Allis Chalmers	900	16⅞	15⅞	16	16¼	
20¼	17½	.25b	Alpha Port Cem	200	18½	18	18	17⅞	
3⅝	3½	..	Amal Leather	300	3¼	3½	3¼		
53½	48½	2	Amerada	400	53	52½	52½	53	
57½	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	300	56	54½	54½	55	
17	13½	..	Am Bank Note	600	15½	14⅜	14⅝	15¼	
8¼	7	..	Am Crystal Sug	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅜	
67	57⅜	..	Am Crys Sug pf	110	63	62	62	63	
122¼	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	
117⅞	110	4¶	Am Can	1100	112⅞	111½	111½	112⅜	
155	151¾	7	Am Can pf	100	153½	153½	153½	153½	
20½	7	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	17⅜	17	17	17½	
45⅜	37½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	38½	38½	38½	39½	
9⅜	8⅞	..	Am Chain	100	9	9	9		
40½	38	..	Am Chain pf	200	38	38	38		
33¼	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	28¾	27¼	27½	26¼	
3	2	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
5⅛	4	..	Am & For Pow	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	
20⅞	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	
8½	6⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
25¾	21¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	22	
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	800	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
37½	28⅞	6	Am Ice pf	400	36¼	35½	36¼	34½	
6¾	5¾	..	Am International	920	6½	6	6	6½	
20¾	16½	..	Am Locomotive	200	16⅜	16½	16½	16¾	
56½	50	..	Am Loco pf	100	50	50	50	51¼	
7½	6½	..	Am Mach & Met	200	6⅝	6½	6½		
6¼	6¼	..	Am Mach & Met ct	200	6¼	6¼	6¼		
16½	14¼	..	Am Metal	400	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	16	
24½	24½	1½	Am News	100	24½	24½	24½		
3¾	3	..	Am Power & Lt	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛	
14¾	12¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	13½	
16½	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	2500	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14	
138	135	7	Am Radiator pf	120	135½	135½	135½		
24	20¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	1600	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20⅝	
5½	4⅝	..	Am Seating	100	5	5	5	5	
26¼	22	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	23½	23½	23½		
40½	34½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1500	35	34¼	34¼	34⅞	
125¼	122⅜	7	Am Smelt & Ref pf	100	123	123	123	123⅜	
112	109	3g	Am S&R 6% pf	100	109	109	109	109¾	
43	40½	2†	Amerada	400	43	42½	42½	43	
67	62	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	62	62	62	62½	
130	127½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	129½	129½	129½	129½	
106¾	103	9	Am Tel & Tel	1200	104⅛	103¾	103⅞	103⅞	
193⅜	153¼	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	50	153¼	153¼	153¼		
147	127⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	400	13	12¾	12¾	13	
45⅛	38½	..	Am Woolen pf	500	38⅝	38½	38½	38⅝	
4¾	4	..	Am Zinc LeadS	200	4	4	4	4	
12⅜	10⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	1400	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
18⅞	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	200	17¼	17¼	17¼		
17⅝	15⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	300	16⅛	16	16	16¼	
39¼	36	1	Archer Daniels	400	36¾	36¾	36¾	37	
6⅛	5¼	..	Armour Ill	2300	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
7⅜	6¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
108⅜	85	..	Armour Ill pf	200	108⅜	108	108⅜	197	
13⅝	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝	
95	87⅜	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	93	93	93	94	
55⅝	45⅝	2e	Atchison T&SF	1600	46½	45	45	46¼	
86½	82¾	5	Atchison pf	400	83	82¾	82¾	83	
37¼	29	..	Atl Coast Line	500	29¼	29	29	29½	
25⅝	23¾	1	Atl Refining	1100	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	
43	38	2	Atlas Powder	100	38	38	38		
109	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	109	109	109		
29¾	23⅛	..	Auburn Auto	400	23¾	22¾	23	23⅜	
14	8⅞	..	Austin Nichols	400	9⅛	8⅞	9	9	
63	56	5	Austin Nichol A	10	50½	50½	50½	50	
5⅝	4½	..	Aviation Corp Del	800	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	

—B—

6⅝	5½	..	Baldwin Loco	600	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	
26¾	22	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	23½	23⅛	23¾	23½	
14⅞	11	..	Balt & Ohio	1900	11⅜	10⅞	11	11¼	
17⅞	14	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	14	14	14	14¼	
102	102	6½	Bamberger pf	10	102	102	102		
42¼	37⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	38⅛	
40¾	32½	..	Barker Bros pf	30	37	37	37		
7	6⅛	..	Barnsdall A	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
18	16¼	..	Beatrice Cream	400	16¾	16½	16½	17	
102	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	102	102	102		
78	73	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	100	74	74	74		
13¼	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	400	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	
17½	14¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1300	15⅜	15	15	15½	
17⅜	15⅝	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	16	16	16	16	
34⅜	29⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	2400	30	29½	29⅜	30	
77¾	69¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71½	
26¼	22½	..	Bigelow Sanford	50	24½	24½	24½	24½	
13⅞	10⅞	..	Blaw Knox	400	11⅞	11½	11½	12⅛	
40¾	35	..	Blumenthal pf	10	37½	37½	37½		
10	8½	..	Boeing Airplane	1200	9	8⅝	9	9¾	
59⅞	53¼	3	Bohn Alum & Br	900	54	53	53¼	53½	
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	500	23⅞	23¼	23½	23⅝	
31¼	28¼	1¶	Borg Warner	700	30¼	29¾	29¾	29¾	
29	25¾	2	Briggs Mfg	1800	26¼	25½	25¾	26¼	
41¾	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	2700	41⅞	40¾	40¾	40⅞	
93	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	92½	92½	92½	92½	
3⅜	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	600	3	2⅞	2⅞		
27¼	27	4	Brooklyn Q pf	600	24½	24¼	24¼	27	
6⅜	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	6	6	6	6⅛	
74	64	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	73½	73½	73½	72	
5¼	4¼	..	Budd Mfg	700	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝	
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	160	30¼	29	29½	30¾	
15	12	..	Bullard	400	12¼	12	12	12½	
4⅞	4⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	4½	4½	4½		
15¾	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	800	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
3⅞	1⅞	..	Bush Term (h)	100	2	2	2		
28½	14¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct.	60	19¾	19¼	19¼	19⅝	
1¾	1¼	..	Butterick (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20⅞	16¾	..	Byers	100	16¾	16¾	16¾		

—C—

40⅜	36½	1½	Calif Packing	500	39	38¾	38¾	38½	
1⅛	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
4⅞	3¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅞	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
11⅝	9⅛	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
16⅜	14⅜	1	Canada Dry	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	800	13	12¾	12¾	13	
36	33⅝	2	Cannon Mills	200	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜		
7⅛	5¾	..	Capital Admin	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	
37	34	3	Capital Admin pf	40	34¼	34	34	34	
90	90	5	Caro C&O st	100	90	90	90		
61	51¾	..	Case Thresh	300	53⅜	52½	52⅝	53⅛	
40⅛	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	800	38	37⅜	37½	38	
35⅜	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	1500	29⅜	28⅜	29⅛	29⅜	
5⅝	3	..	Celotex Co (h)	200	3	2⅞	2⅞		
3⅛	1⅞	..	Celotex vtc (h)	100	2	2	2	2	
25½	18¾	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	130	19½	19¼	19½	19½	
24⅝	22¾	1½	Central Aguirre	500	24	23¾	23¾	24	
12⅜	10	..	Century Ribbon	100	10	10	10	10	
47	39⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	40½	40	40	40	
6⅝	5¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	
5½	5½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	5½	5½	5½		
45⅞	42½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	900	43½	42½	42⅝	43¼	
3	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2½	2½	2½	2½	
4¾	3¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5⅝	4⅜	..	Chi & N'western	300	4⅜	4½	4⅝	4½	
10⅝	8	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜	
26½	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	23½	23¼	23¼	24	
29¼	26⅞	2	Chickasha Cot O	100	28	28	28	28	
7½	5½	..	Childs Company	200	5½	5½	5½	5½	
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	2500	36¾	35½	35⅞	36⅝	
1½	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	½	..	City Stores vtc (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6⅞	4⅜	..	City Stores A (h)	1300	5½	5½	5½	5½	
28½	25	1	Cluett Peabody	100	25	25	25	25	
114	114	7	Cluett Pbody pf	90	114	114	114		
18	16⅜	.50	Colgate Palm-P	400	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	17¼	
15¾	12½	..	Collins & Aikman	400	13	12⅜	12⅜	13	
85	79	7	Collins & A pf	30	80	80	80		
5½	4⅛	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼		
23½	19	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	10	22	22	22		
7⅜	6½	..	Columbia Gas	800	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7	
59¼	55	6	Columbia G pf A	100	58½	58½	58½		
51	47½	5	Columbia G pf B	50	50	48	48		
40	34½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	300	35¾	35¾	35¾	35½	
75	67	3.40	Columbian Carb	200	68¾	68½	68½	68¾	
29⅝	23⅝	2	Comm Credit	700	42⅜	41½	41½	42⅜	
112	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	111	111	111	112	
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	32¼	32	32	32	
62¼	57	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	600	57⅜	57	57	58	
115½	113⅞	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	115½	115½	115½		
23⅞	20½	.60	Comm Salvents	500	21⅛	20¾	20¾	21¼	
13⅜	11¼	..	Comwlth & So	1200	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
35⅞	29⅛	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	35	34	34	34⅞	
34⅞	32½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	32¾	32½	32⅝	32⅝	
7½	5⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	500	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½	
21⅝	19¼	2m	Consol Film I pf	200	21¼	21	21	21½	
22⅝	19	..	Consol Gas	4500	20	19⅝	19¾	19¾	
82	78½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	79	79	79	80	
8¾	7½	.40	Consol Oil	3000	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝	
3⅛	¾	..	Consol Textile	300	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
13⅝	11½	..	Container A	200	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅝	
5⅛	4¼	..	Container B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1	⅝	..	Continental Bkg	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
67⅜	62⅜	2.40	Cont Can	200	64½	64⅜	64⅜	64½	
8⅜	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	8⅛	8	8⅛	8¼	
34	31⅜	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	200	32	31⅜	31⅜	32	
1¼	¾	..	Cont Motors	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19⅛	16⅞	.50e	Cont Oil	700	17⅜	17½	17½	17½	
46½	44¼	3	Corn Exchange	100	46½	46	46½	46	
66⅞	63	3	Corn Products	500	64¼	63	63	64	
6⅞	5⅜	..	Coty	300	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	5¾	
36⅜	33⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	36½	36⅛	36⅛	36½	
14⅜	12½	..	Crosley Radio	100	14	14	14	14	
26⅜	23¾	1	Crown Cork & S	200	24	24	24	24	
5⅜	4¼	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½	
25¼	20½	..	Crucible Steel	300	21¼	21	21	21⅛	
6⅜	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	600	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	
47	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	42½	42½	42½		
22⅞	19½	..	Curtis Publishg	1400	19½	19½	19½	20	
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	97½	97½	97½	97⅛	
3⅜	2⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝	
10⅛	7⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright A	900	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝	
20¼	17¼	..	Cultre Hammer	100	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾	

—D—

30⅜	24½	..	Deere & Co	1500	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	27	
20¼	19	.40	Deer & Co pf	1000	20¼	20	20	20⅛	
43½	35	..	Del & Hudson	300	35¾	35	35¾	35⅜	
19⅜	15	..	Del Lack & W	900	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	
78	68½	4	Detroit Edison	200	77	77	77		
11	9	..	Det & Mack rf	20	11	9	11		
50⅜	40	1¼¶	Devoe & Ray A	400	45	40	40½	46¼	
29¾	26½	1¶	Diamond Match	1400	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	29⅜	
39½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	2000	34⅞	34½	34¾	35	
12⅜	11⅜	1.20	Dominion Stores	600	13½	12	12	12¼	
24⅜	20⅞	..	Douglas A	2500	23	21⅝	22¼	21⅞	
14½	14½	1½e	Dresser A	300	14½	14½	14½		
17	17	1	Duplan Silk	100	17	17	17		
99⅜	92½	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2900	93	92½	93	92⅝	
129	127¼	6	du Pont deb	200	128	128	128		
107	105	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	105¾	105¾	105¾		

—E—

8	6⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
145	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	70	145	145	145	144	
20¼	18⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	2400	19⅜	18½	18½	19⅜	
7¾	6⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
29	23½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2800	24⅜	23½	23⅞	24½	
108½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	108¼	108	108	108¼	
6⅛	4⅞	..	Elec Boat	900	5	4⅞	5	5	
8¼	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	
3	2⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
8½	6¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	
1⅜	1	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	400	1¼	1¼	1¼		
55⅜	52⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	100	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55	
128	125⅜	7	Endicott John pf	10	127½	127½	127½		
5	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	400	5	5	5	5	
14	10½	..	Erie RR	300	10⅞	10½	10½	10½	
13	8¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	9½	
12	10⅝	.80	Eurieka Vacuum	500	11¼	11	11	11	
22½	19	.50	Evans Products	400	19½	19½	19½	20	

—F—

2¼	1⅞	..	Fairbanks Co	70	1⅞	1¾	1¾		
8⅜	7	..	Fairbanks pf	80	7½	7½	7½	7½	
20½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	19	18½	18½	18½	
80	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	73	73	73	74¼	
6	4⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
3½	3⅛	..	Fed Screw W	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
20⅝	19⅛	.50†	Fed'd Dept Sto	500	20	20	20	20¼	
34½	31¾	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	300	32	31⅞	31⅞		
18⅛	16	.40	Firestone T&R	800	16	16	16	16¼	
94⅝	92	6	Firdestn T&R pf A	400	93¾	93	92	92½	
56	49¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	51⅛	51¼	51⅛	51½	
6⅜	2⅜	..	Follansbee B (h)	900	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17½	13¾	..	Foster-Wheeler	900	14	14	14	14	
77	70½	..	Foster-Wheel pf	70	71¾	71	71		
25	23⅛	.85e	Fourth Nat Inv	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅛	
13½	10⅝	..	Fox Film A	800	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
26	20⅜	1	Freeport Texas	600	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	

—G—

2½	1⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2	
9¼	2¼	..	Gamewell	250	9⅛	9	9	9	
18⅝	15⅞	..	Gen Asphalt	300	16	15⅞	15⅞	16	
71⅛	6	..	Gen Bronze	1200	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞	
24⅜	20½	.60	Gen Electric	13900	23⅛	22½	22⅝	23	
34¾	32¾	1.80	Gen Foods	600	34⅜	33¾	33⅞	34⅜	
⅞	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	½	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16	15¾	..	Gen G&E 8% A	10	16	16	16		
62½	60	3	Gen Mills	100	62	62	62	62	
34¼	30½	1	Gen Motors	6900	31½	30½	30½	31⅛	
113	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	112¼	112	112	113	
2⅜	1⅞	..	Gen Pub Service	400	⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
30	26	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	26½	26½	26½	26¾	
1⅜	1¼	..	Gen Realty	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20¼	17	..	Gen Refractories	100	17	17	17		
19⅞	16¼	..	Gen Refract ct	100	17	17	17	17	
15

Commerce and Finance

Further U. S. Debt Increases May Retard Recovery, Says Bank

Business and Industry

Argentine Trade Shows Good Gain During Year 1934

Favorable Trade Balance Is $108,240,000 Against $73,788,000 in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 29—Argentina's foreign trade for the year 1934 has been placed by the Argentine Information Bureau here at 2,547,000,000 pesos ($840,510,000 at the official rate of exchange) compared with 2,017,000,000 pesos ($665,610,000) in 1933, and 2,124,000,000 pesos ($700,920,000) in 1932.

Imports for 1934 were valued at 1,109,000,000 pesos ($365,970,000) against 894,000,000 pesos ($295,020,000) for 1933, and exports at 1,403,000,000 pesos ($462,990,000) against 1,120,000,000 pesos ($369,600,000) in 1933.

Favorable Balance Rises

The favorable balance, therefore, amounts to 328,000,000 pesos ($108,240,000) for the year 1934, against 223,600,000 pesos ($73,788,000) for 1933. Analyzing the respective export and import figures for the years 1934 and 1933, it can be seen that imports increased 23.7 per cent, and exports by 28.3 per cent. In this connection, the Government report explains that the increase in the value of exports is largely due to the rise in quotations of foreign currencies, following the Government decree of November, 1933, as the volume of imports increased only by 5.5 per cent.

This is pointed out as a proof that the Argentine Government's foreign exchange control policy is working out in accordance with the intention of keeping the growth of imports in a corresponding ratio with the expansion of exports. While making due allowance for seasonal factors, the trend of imports is kept parallel to the trend of exports, by augmenting or restricting the supply of foreign exchange to importers.

The effects of this policy can be clearly seen in the import-export figures for the past few months of 1934. December imports were valued at 94,000,000 pesos, compared with 110,000,000 pesos in November and an average of 102,000,000 for the months of August, September and October. The export figures in the last five months of the year were: August, 146,600,000 pesos; September, 113,500,000 pesos; October, 112,400,000 pesos; November, 105,600,000 pesos, and December 119,400,000 pesos.

Large Machinery Imports

The year's largest increase in imports was in the classification "machinery & vehicles," which advanced from 53,374 tons in 1933, to 81,391 tons last year. The destination of exports figures show that the United Kingdom remained by far Argentina's best customer, while the United States reduced its purchases in the Argentine considerably.

The export percentage figures for 1934 and 1933 show United Kingdom 34.8 per cent, 36.8 per cent; United States, 5.1 per cent, 7.8 per cent. As far as Argentine imports are concerned, the United Kingdom again takes the lead with a percentage of 22.5 per cent of the total, compared with 21.4 per cent in 1933.

Exports to the United States declined from 87,400,000 pesos in 1933, to 72,600,000 pesos last year (from $28,842,000 to $23,958,000). On the other hand, import values of goods from the United States rose from 123,200,000 pesos ($40,656,000) in 1933, to 151,800,000 pesos ($50,094,000) last year.

Cuban Sugar Stocks Decline 56 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Cuba reports that stocks of sugar on Dec. 31, 1934, totaled 706,621 Spanish tons, compared with 1,048,028 tons at the end of 1933 and 1,616,684 tons at the end of 1932, a drop of 56 per cent during the last two years, according to the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange.

Cuban sugar exports to the world during the 1934 year totaled 2,457,530 tons, a gain of 8.2 per cent when compared with exports of 2,271,147 during the 1933 year. Of the total exports, 1,557,765 (63.4 per cent) were destined to the United States, and in addition 113,756 tons came here for refining and re-export to other countries. The figures also report 8469 tons destroyed by cyclones during the year.

Cuban production during 1934 was limited to 2,315,000 tons, actual production totaling 2,274,303 tons.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

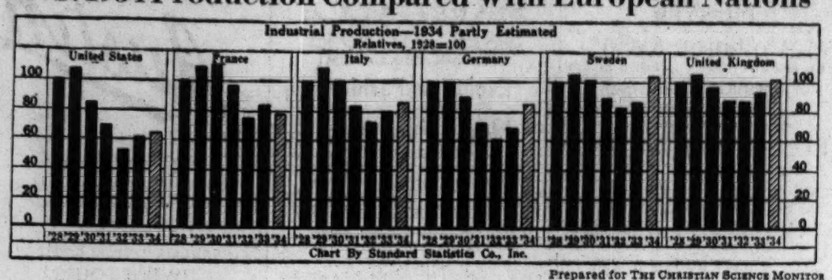
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Feb. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

U. S. 1934 Production Compared With European Nations



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Industrial production over the last seven years is charted above for the United States and leading European nations. So many different factors enter into the question of a nation's progress out of depression that it is difficult to draw a fair comparison of the 1934 experience in the United States with that of Europe.

It is significant that Great Britain, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, nations relatively free from heavy federal emergency state expenditures, all have been able to score definite progress over the last year. In addition to other problems, the struggle to maintain the gold standard resulted in a further prolongation of the depression in the gold bloc countries—France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

The managed currency nations and those aligned with the pound sterling, however, were able to record progress. Thus, improvement was witnessed in Great Britain, Scandinavia and those only nominally on gold—Germany and, to a slight extent, Italy.

Many Protective Bond Committees Called 'Rackets'

Sabath (D-Ill.) Says There Is Demand for Groups to Be Investigated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Describing the practices of many so-called bondholders' reorganization committees as bordering on a "vicious racket," Chairman Sabath (D) Ill., of the select investigating committee, today reported to the House that there was a popular demand for continuation of the inquiry in cities throughout the land.

He already has asked Congress for $100,000 to defray future expenses of the inquiry.

Mr. Sabath said his committee has turned over to the Internal Revenue Bureau information to enable it to collect thousands of dollars in taxation on unreported income.

"Disclosures indicate fraud and dishonesty, together with apparent evasion of income taxes to the extent that will doubtless warrant the scrutiny of the Department of Justice as well as the Department of Internal Revenue," said his report.

"Of approximately $10,000,000,000 real-estate bonds outstanding, it is estimated upward of $8,000,000,000 are in default, directly affecting some 4,000,000 and indirectly upward of 20,000,000 of our citizens," the report said.

An analysis of two of "the several New York chain committees" disclosed 298 properties located in 21 states and the District of Columbia, it added.

In New York, without mentioning names, the committee said it was still trying, without success, to subpoena the president of the Commonwealth Bond Corporation, which handled the Tudor Hall property in Philadelphia.

"It is apparent," said the committee, "he was wilfully and deliberately avoiding service."

News Notes—The Orient

Japanese Steel Industry—Japan's iron and steel industry has developed to a point where it is not only satisfying an increasing proportion of domestic requirements but is also appreciably increasing exports to Asiatic markets, according to the U. S. Assistant Trade Commissioner at Tokyo. The aggregate value of exports of iron and steel products from Japan in the first nine months of 1934 amounted to 67,394,449 yen compared with 41,600,000 yen in the like period of 1933. (Average value of yen Jan.-Sept. 1934 was 30 cents; in like period of 1933, 25 cents.)

Rayon Industry Outlook—The output of rayon in Japan has increased to such an extent that it is believed in local trade circles that the industry is definitely faced with the problem of overproduction, says a Commerce Department report. Japanese rayon production in the first nine months of 1934 totaled 105,000,000 pounds compared with 64,499,800 pounds and 46,179,000 pounds, respectively, for the like periods of 1933 and 1932. Two solutions are possible it is pointed out, namely, reduction in price to stimulate sales, or curtailment of output. Japan at present seems inclined toward the latter procedure, the report states, basing this view on the ground that further reduction in price will entail repercussions from abroad.

Lumber Imports—Prospects for the sale of American lumber to Japan appear brighter at the present time than ever before, according to a Washington report. This is the result of the Saghalien Prefectural Office in restricting the exports of northern lumber to insure a supply of timber for the Japanese pulp industry. Domestic production in Japan proper is sufficient to meet about 60 per cent of annual requirements, the dificiency being made up of imports from other parts of the Empire, and from foreign countries.

Hide Imports—As a result of the development of larger leather and leather manufacturing industries, Japan has become an increasingly large importer of hides, says the Department of Commerce. Official Japanese statistics place the imports of raw hides in 1932 at about 28,800,000 pounds and about 39,300,000 pounds during 1933. Preliminary data indicate that the foreign purchases during 1934 will exceed 42,500,000 pounds. China, the United States, Argentina and British Malaya, in order named, were the principal suppliers of the raw hides in 1933. Preliminary reports indicate that the United States will account for about 50 per cent of Japan's foreign hide purchases in 1934.

Shanghai's Foreign Trade—An appreciable decline in Shanghai's foreign trade during the first nine months of 1934 is revealed in a Commerce Department report. As compared with the like period of 1933, the decrease totaled $66,000,000. Net imports declined about $39,880,000 and net exports, including re-exports, by about $26,210,000. During the January-September period of 1934, the United States accounted for 28.6 per cent of Shanghai's total foreign trade; Great Britain, 12.1 per cent; and Japan, 10.1 per cent.

Shanghai's Financial Situation—A steadier financial situation is evident in Shanghai, says a Washington report. Greater confidence is developing as a result of publication of report that the Chinese Government has reopened discussions with the United States regarding the silver question and also because of the recent statement of the President of the Executive Yuan that the Chinese Government has no intention of nationalizing silver, reducing the silver content of the yuan or inflating the currency by means of note issues. With clarification of the Government's monetary policy, the Government bond market has also steadied.

Electrical Equipment Output—Increased domestic manufacture is bringing about a sharp decline in imports of certain electrical items into China, according to the U. S. Trade Commissioner at Shanghai. The most outstanding decrease in imports has been in electric light bulbs which declined from a value of 331,331 gold units in the first 10 months of 1933 to 133,750 gold units in the like period of 1934, a drop of 60 per cent. Aggregate imports of electrical equipment into China in the first 10 months of 1934 dropped 14 per cent compared with the like period of the preceding year. (Value of gold unit in 1934 was 67½ cents.)

Antimony Trade Expands—The antimony trade of Hankow appears to be in a favorable position, says the U. S. Vice Consul. Dealers are optimistic concerning the outlook for the trade as unsold stocks on hand are unusually low and no cessation in demand is anticipated. Antimony is used chiefly in alloys to give hardness and to permit expansion. The high prices which prevailed during the third quarter of 1934 are increasing, and shipments are greater than production.

Construction in Manchuria—Increased building construction in Dairen, the Manchurian metropolis, during 1934 has notably increased the demand in that market for American lumber, says the U. S. Vice Consul at Dairen. During the first seven months of 1934 timber and wood imported into Manchuria from the U. S. was valued at $1,339,162.

New Train in Manchuria—A new high-speed stream-lined express train known as "Asia" has just been placed in operation by the South Manchuria Railway Company, says a Washington report. The coaches and locomotives of the new train were built in the company's shops at Shakako, Dairen, the materials used being largely of Japanese and Manchurian origin. Additional coaches and locomotives are now being built in the same shops and eight locomotives of a similar design have been ordered from Japan.

Textile Import Permits—The collector of customs at Colombo, Ceylon, announces that applications for licenses to import "regulated" textiles from the United States during 1935 have exceeded the quota in every category. The quota for imports from the U. S. for the first restriction period May 7 to Dec. 31, 1934, was 1,103,590 yards, while the quota for the calendar year 1935 and similar subsequent periods is 1,685,397 yards.

Automobiles in Singapore—The automobile is gradually supplanting native forms of transportation in Singapore, says the U. S. Trade Commissioner. At a recent meeting of the municipal council of that city it was decided that all wheeled horse-drawn transport licensed for hire will be removed from operation in a short period. Small taxis appear to be making rapid progress in the city and agitation has been recently started to abolish the rickshaw. It is not anticipated that this radical move will be attempted, but it is probable that the number of rickshaws will be markedly curtailed at the next licensing period.

Arizona Business Prospects in New Year Are Bright

Work, Bank Clearings, Postal Receipts and Farm Prices Show Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 29—Increased employment, bank clearings, postal receipts and prices for farm products, as well as other indicators, brighten the financial and industrial outlook of Arizona. The Copper State is experiencing no boom, but its situation is so much better than it was last January that a spirit of optimism pervades the air.

Merchants report that their holiday business was from 15 to 80 per cent greater than in 1933. Probably the average improvement was around 25 per cent.

Volume Increases

Volume was greater than since 1930, a year when Arizona had scarcely begun to feel the depression. Some of that gain can be attributed to winter visitors; this is the best tourist season that Phoenix, Tucson and other resort centers have experienced since 1929. Hotels, apartment houses and auto courts are filled to capacity and there are almost no desirable houses for rent.

Bank clearings in Phoenix, the capital city, were higher for December than in any month since 1931. They were $305,654,392, almost exactly $50,000,000 under the mark for the like month three years before, but $187,324,573 above the preceding December. Other cities report comparable gains.

The December increase in postal receipts at Phoenix was almost 12 per cent over the last month of 1933. No December report on check transactions is yet available, but for November, in 10 leading cities, they were $3,500,000 over the preceding November.

The State Tax Commission announces that luxury taxes collected in December, on such items as liquor, tobacco and cosmetics, were approximately 20 per cent higher than in November and 38 per cent over October. Not all the December taxes are in, but it is estimated that they will pass $90,000 and set a new high record.

Gasoline taxes were $25,360 greater in November of 1934 than in November of 1933, and final figures for December are expected to show a still greater gain.

Copper Mines Reopen

Three major copper mines resumed production on a partial scale in 1934, and a fourth followed suit on New Year's Day. Number of men employed in all Arizona mines on Nov. 30 was 5545, an advance of 2531 from the 3014 employed 12 months previously.

A more marked recovery is noted in agriculture, which, since the depression closed so many copper mines, is Arizona's leading industry. The federal agricultural statistician estimates the 1934 value of 18 major farm crops at $17,527,000, as compared with $12,476,000 for the like crops in 1933. Total volume was not increased, except in cotton and a few minor commodities, but higher prices brought some $5,000,000 more to the pockets of producers.

Decision on Gold Clause May Begin Legal Battles

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—New legal battles in the Netherlands, Canada, and possibly England over the interpretation of gold bond clauses may follow the expected decision of the United States Supreme Court on the gold clause.

Both foreign officials and British financial quarters were unwilling to accept the House of Lords' decision upholding the validity of the gold clause in the Belgian Electric Company bonds in December, 1933—after Congress stopped gold payments in the United States—as an important precedent.

A similar decision was made to the House of Lords last year regarding New Brunswick Railway Company bonds. But owing to a doubt as to whether effective execution is possible in England, this case may be reopened in New Brunswick. Any appeal would eventually reach the Privy Council here.

Washington Bank Deposits Gain $31,000,000 in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 29—Deposits in 135 state banks and three trust companies in Washington increased a total of $31,000,000 in 1934, according to a report of the state division of banking.

In response to a call as of Dec. 31, the banks and trust companies revealed total deposits of $147,000,000. On Dec. 31, 1933, deposits totaled $116,000,000.

Economist Views U. S. Silver Policy As Quite Unsound

Gift to Silver Interests, Says Day of McGill, and Bad for China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—United States silver interests have benefited at the expense of the public; inflation in that country has been facilitated; and China's finances and trade have been thrown into confusion. This is the result of the silver policy of the United States, according to the opinions expressed in an address here by Dr. J. P. Day, McGill University economist. If the policy is pursued far enough it will result in the United States acquiring most of the world's silver—"without any comprehensible idea of what they want it for."

Explaining the bonus to silver owners he said that this action by the Government does not involve them in any expense, they merely took the silver and gave half back coined in silver dollars. It gave a bonus to the owners of silver mines. What the mine owners gained was at the expense of everyone who held money.

"The decision to pay the mine owners a bonus which started at 20 cents an ounce, had no justification from the point of view of monetary policy, neither justification for significance. It was a gift to the silver interests," said Dr. Day. He thought the incident provides us with an example of why governments should not be entrusted with the money-issuing power.

The speaker thought it was difficult to find any intelligent motive in the Silver Purchasing Act, approved by the President, June 15, 1934.

"It seems to be unsound except from the point of view of the silver owner, and all that can be said for it is that it is not so bad as some of the bills before Congress on which it represents a compromise," said Dr. Day.

"Three fallacious notions are represented in the act," he went on. "First, broadening the metallic basis of their monetary system; second, as a step to the remonetization of silver; third, that by increasing the price, silver standard countries will be assisted. I have called these three notions fallacious," he concluded. "There were two others which were not. (1) To give help to the silver interests and (2) to use the silver purchases as a means of inflation less obvious to the public than merely printing money. Both these objects were obtained, though that does not mean they were wise."

Advance of Dollar In Exchange Market Halted by Treasury

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—As a result of the intervention of the United States Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund in the foreign exchange market, the European gold currencies reversed their recent trend and staged a rally yesterday which was extended this morning.

Foreign exchange circles both here and in Europe believed that the stabilization fund will be actively employed in the market for the rest of the week or until such time as the Supreme Court hands down its ruling on the gold clause suits, which is expected around February 4. The declining trend in the continental European gold currencies last week could not be offset by the usual means of adjustment—international gold shipments.

As far as it could be learned here, local banks have not bought any gold abroad since last Thursday, the last day gold could be shipped and arrive here before next Monday and be assured of the Treasury paying the current rate of $35 an ounce. If the Supreme Court declares that abrogation of the gold clause is unconstitutional, there is the possibility that the price of an ounce of gold might be changed back to its original rate of $20.67 which would occasion a heavy loss to any bank with gold en route.

At the opening of trading yesterday, the equalization fund moved to combat a sweeping upward movement of the dollar by buying foreign currencies, which is equivalent to selling dollars and thus the fund drove the dollar down from its high rate and lifted the foreign currencies back to above where they had closed on Saturday.

The French franc closed at .0652 yesterday, a one point gain, and this morning rose to .0654⅝. Although it was assumed the stabilization fund centered its operations on the French franc, the workings of the cross rate were powerful enough to raise the other gold-block units pari passu with the French unit. Sterling also gained this morning to 4.87⅛ from its closing price yesterday of $4.86¼.

Many Stock Exchange Branches Are Closed

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The 1934 year book of the New York Stock Exchange shows that while the number of Stock Exchange firms remained stationary during the year at 621 the number of partners of firms declined from 3557 to 3487.

Branch offices of member firms declined from 1215 to 1093, and the number of nonmember correspondents maintaining direct wire connection with member firms increased from 3566 to 3595.

During 1934 memberships transferred numbered 68, compared with 92 in the previous year. The price of seats ranged from $190,000 to $70,000, compared with a high of $250,000 and a low of $90,000 in 1933. The low for recent years is $68,000, made in 1932.

National Debt Nearing Logical Limit, Avers N. Y. Bank Survey

Guaranty Trust Says U. S. Approaching Point Where Large Increases in Borrowing May Defeat Recovery—Validity of British Comparison

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The Government's success in floating its securities indicates that its credit is sound and that probably our debt could be increased to a higher level without impairing the confidence of investors, states the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in its current monthly issue of the Guaranty Survey.

It qualifies this statement, however, by adding that "even though it is apparent that we have not yet approached the mathematical limit of the public debt figures strictly in terms of our population and national wealth, there is room for the view that we are approaching the psychological limit." In other words, it says, "our public debt is reaching a point where further large increases may, by discouraging individual initiative, defeat the very purposes for which the debt is being created, namely, to stimulate recovery."

Comparison with Britain

In answer to the question of how far our public debt may safely be expanded and of the extent to which the huge outlays of money are justified by the resulting measure of recovery, the remark is frequently heard that the debt of this country is less than that of the United Kingdom; that while the public debt of the national Government of the United Kingdom is larger than ours is expected to be in 1936, great progress toward recovery has been made in that country, with the inference that a large debt is not necessarily an obstacle to business revival. Furthermore, the bank says, it is pointed out that, inasmuch as our population is about 2½ times larger, we should be able to support a public debt proportionally greater.

In discussing the public debts of both countries, the survey contrasts their financial situations as follows:

1. The budget of the British nation is balanced, and it appears to be the intention to keep it in balance.

2. Our budget shows a large deficit, and the Administration has given no assurance when it will be balanced.

Paying from Current Income

3. The British Government is paying current expenses out of current income, while approximately half of our Government's expenditures during the next fiscal year will be paid out of anticipated taxes of future generations.

4. The carrying charges of the British debt have been declining.

5. A large and increasing proportion of the securities of the United States Government is in the form of recently issued short-term obligations held by the banks; and it is yet to be determined who will be their ultimate holders and what part they will play, perhaps involuntarily, in the future credit structure of the nation.

The bank review calls attention to the high income taxes in the United Kingdom as compared with the United States, for "those who find comfort in the thought that, even though this nation is heavily in debt, the Government of the United Kingdom is more so."

An unmarried individual in the United Kingdom with an earned income equivalent to $2000 a year pays a tax of $149.06, after deductions are made for personal exemption and credit for earned income. A similar income in the United States is liable to a tax of $32. A married man with no children, having an earned income of $3000, pays an income tax of $272.81, whereas an individual in corresponding circumstances in this country pays only $8 to the Federal Government.

Nonferrous Metal Business in Week Holds Fairly Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Business among the nonferrous metals has been fairly satisfactory during the past week. However, light sales of zinc, only 1000 tons the preceding week or one-third normal, caused a decline of $1 a ton to 3.70 cents a pound, East St. Louis. Sales of copper in the domestic market so far this month have been 21,000 tons, the best since June.

A novel situation has developed in the local tin market in that spot tin commands a premium of a quarter cent a pound over March delivery. This metal is concentrated in two or three strong hands. Spot supplies promise to be scarce for another two weeks since ships scheduled to arrive bearing tin from the Far East during the first half of February are few. Tin arrivals during the week were large at 2000 tons.

The silver market continues unusually steady, which doubtless displeases the speculators. China and speculators have been selling while American bankers and the United States Treasury have presumably been purchasing.

Investment Trust Assets Up in 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Despite the fact that the majority of general management type investment trusts were heavily committed to common stocks throughout the past year, and that common stocks, as measured by Standard Statistics Company's daily index, dropped 6 per cent during that period, the average company achieved moderate asset appreciation.

The reason for this satisfactory showing is in portfolio selections. Most lists contained a preponderance of industrial stocks (rail and utility holdings having been limited), and also included, at least, small amounts of bonds, which, as indicated by the 15.5 per cent rise in the Standard Statistics Company 60 bond index, gave the best market performance in 1934. Cash resources were maintained at a low figure, and switching operations represented the chief activity of the companies. Earnings improved moderately, largely because of the increase in corporate dividend payments.

The action of investment trust securities reflected distinctly the change in public emphasis from speculation to asset protection and income return. Investment company bonds, preferred stocks paying regular dividends and dividend-paying non-leverage common stocks were in demand during the latter part of 1934, with the result that the usual gap between the liquidating preference of the issues and their market values was narrowed. The low-priced and speculative leverage stocks, on the other hand, lost part of the high premiums over net asset value at which they were formerly quoted.

Loan Companies Lending Freely in No. Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 29—Building and loan associations of North Carolina are lending from $300,000 to $400,000 monthly for modernization of present homes and for the construction of new homes, according to a statement received by E. J. Caffey of the Mechanics Perpetual Building and Loan Association, from Paul J. Kiker, president of the North Carolina Building and Loan League.

Automobile Sales In 1935 May Be 25 P. C. Over Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Automobile sales for 1935 may be 20 to 25 per cent larger than last year's, according to conservative estimates reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. After a survey of the industry, the agency says that this would bring sales of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada in 1935 somewhat higher than 3,500,000 units, which would surpass all totals back to 1929, the peak for the industry.

The automobile industry attained the most phenomenal recovery registered for any industry in 1934, with volume 45 per cent higher than that of 1933 and nearly 100 per cent in excess of the 1932 figures, the report says.

"A tremendous market, which will tax productive capacity, undoubtedly lies ahead, and should expand progressively with the diminution of restraining economic factors."

In its current bulletin, the Alexander Hamilton Institute states that the automobile industry, as well as steel, "have been and still are the chief contributors to the current business rally."

"Automobile manufacturers have expanded their weekly output from 11,389 cars at the end of November to the current figure of 67,217 cars," it says. "The rate of automobile output at the present time is practically double that a year ago."

Cloth Business Quieted in Week By Heavy Storm

Retail Sales Are Curtailed —Some Mills Cut Prices to Attract Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 29—While the primary cotton cloth market did not suffer from the uncertainty of the previous week, it was unexpectedly dull and quiet. This was attributed partly to the severe weather which gripped the country. This naturally curtailed retail sales, which were apparently reflected all the way back to the manufacturer.

There was a fairly active market in finished goods, as many wholesalers who attended their convention took the opportunity to replenish their stocks for the expected large spring business. It was noted that orders were quite generally for forward delivery, running a number of weeks ahead. This is interpreted as an expression of confidence in values for the near future.

Most mills have been trying to hold prices firm, pending a vigorous demand, but the weakness of the week failed to start the buying as hoped for and only seemed to further delay the start of the buying movement.

Others insist that there still exists a large uncovered demand which is bound to appear soon. They say that orders for gray goods, taken as late as the end of February, can still be manufactured and finished to catch the spring season. A glance at past statistics support this latter claim.

The price structure of the coarse yarn goods market held up remarkably well considering the selling pressure which developed. Only a few print cloth constructions suffered a loss of 1-16c as most mills maintained prices.

In the fine and fancy goods division there was an appreciable improvement in tone. There were some fluctuations of prices on individual constructions which were governed more by the statistical status of each number. Some were slightly higher and some were lower. Buyers confined their buying to near-by goods.

The mills making these goods have built up a fairly strong backlog of unfilled orders and this strong position was still further buttressed by a tacit agreement among themselves to curtail their output about 25 per cent of their present rate of operations beginning Feb. 1. This reduced rate is expected to continue until demand develops for faster deliveries.

Fancy goods demand centered around summer sheers and featured especially striped and decorated voiles.

Combed marquisettes were in better demand. Rayon content fabrics entered on three types of goods, viz., rayon and acetate seersuckers, matelasses made from mixed rayon and acetate, and rough crepes.

Ford Truck Sales Are Highest in Nine Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 29—Ford Motor Company reports that retail truck sales for the first 20 days of January were the highest for this period in the last nine years.

The figures also showed that only twice in the company's history have sales for the first 20 days of January surpassed the present 20-day figures, and then only by a slight margin. Ford truck sales reached a higher 20-day January total in January of 1925 and 1926.

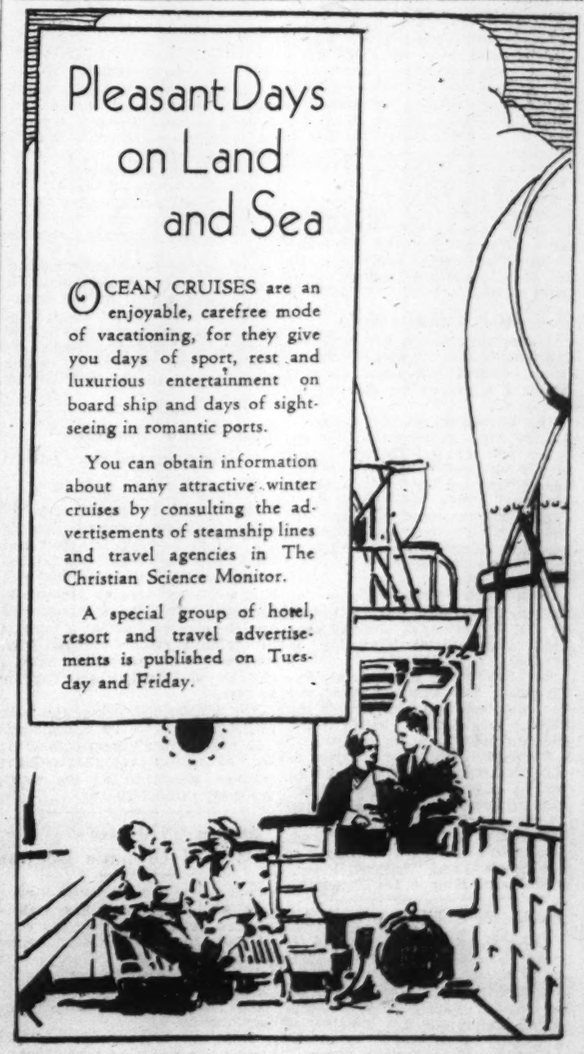
This marked increase in truck sales was regarded as exceptionally indicative of business improvement, since trucks are definitely recognized as business tools.

Pleasant Days on Land and Sea

OCEAN CRUISES are an enjoyable, carefree mode of vacationing, for they give you days of sport, rest and luxurious entertainment on board ship and days of sightseeing in romantic ports.

You can obtain information about many attractive winter cruises by consulting the advertisements of steamship lines and travel agencies in The Christian Science Monitor.

A special group of hotel, resort and travel advertisements is published on Tuesday and Friday.



Long Holds Key To Louisiana's Factional Strife

Report of Special Session of Legislature Denied by State Officials

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 29 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long sat in Washington today holding the key to the Louisiana situation while hundreds of his national guardsmen encamped in the State Capital and anti-Long citizens secretly planned their next move against his dictatorship.

Reports flew over the city last night that he planned to call a special session of the legislature Thursday night to carry out his bidding, but high officials of the state administration issued flat denials of the report.

In Washington, Senator Long said that he was "too sleepy" to discuss the situation.

In Baton Rouge it was stated at the executive mansion of Gov. O. K. Allen that he "didn't care to say anything about it."

Moves Carefully Screened

Meanwhile northward in the hilly woods of the anti-Long Felicianas, Iberville and West Baton Rouge parishes, and among the citizenry of sections of the "Florida" parishes of southeastern Louisiana in which sentiment hostile to Senator Long runs rampant, movements of members of the Square Deal Association determined to end "Kingfish dictatorship" were carefully screened.

Where the headquarters of the association, removed from Baton Rouge Saturday, were located, was not known. Neither was the place where Ernest J. Bourgeoise, Square Deal president, met his followers after he disappeared following a clash of his forces with militia, divulged.

Anti-Long citizens were reported to have met in secret conclave to determine a future course of action, but detailed information was closely guarded.

700 Guardsmen on Duty

Up in West Feliciana and East Feliciana, where countrymen have a deeply rooted antagonism to Senator Long and his state domination, citizens had the same reply to all questions about the anti-Long forces. It was "I don't know."

There were approximately 700 National Guardsmen and scores of State police still mobilized in Baton Rouge, to carry out the Senator's orders. The military forces had an "intelligent unit" of State police to supply information about the movements of the Square Dealers, but what they learned, if anything, they kept to themselves.

Persistent reports that martial law would be extended into the outlying parishes adjacent to East Baton Rouge, some of whose sheriffs have been accused by Senator Long as "conspirators" who plotted to "murder" him, were scoffed at by military and State officials, but anti-Long citizenry of the Felicians, at least, have been expecting such an order for days.

Theaters

"The Mikado"

It's all very well to list the principals of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in alphabetical order on the program. You may bury Mr. Martyn Green at the foot of a column of print, but you can't keep him there in performance. His Ko-Ko dominated the Savoyards' "Mikado" last night at the Colonial. His extraordinary flexibility of mind, body and speaking voice made him the center of interest. His vocal inflections, his superb dancing and his individual and unexpected "business" delighted the large house.

In fact, without him last night's performance would have been a dull affair. For "The Mikado" demands a lot of singing, and this company's weak point is the vocalism of its principals. Mr. Oldham's Nanki-Poo and Miss Moody's Yum-Yum were woefully inadequate. Mr. Granville's Pooh-Bah and Miss Gill's Katisha were well acted but not so well sung. Mr. Fancourt's Mikado was notable primarily for the costume designed for him by Charles Ricketts. Miss Marjorie Eyre was a captivating Pitti-Sing, and her singing was pleasing.

The chorus again distinguished itself by its singing, but the orchestra lagged and the performance as a whole lacked pace and vitality. To the eye, however, it was a constant pleasure, for the Ricketts costumes are really works of art, and the simplified scenery sets them off well. L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

"Loose Moments," a new play by Courtenay Savage and Bertram Hobbs, opened last night at the Wilbur. It is said to be on its way to New York.

The Savoyards, at the Colonial, will present "Princess Ida" for a single performance Thursday evening. Friday and Saturday their bill will be "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore." They will open their fourth and final week Monday with "Patience." For the rest of the engagement they will repeat "Iolanthe," "The Mikado" and "The Gondoliers."

John Van Druten's play of women, "The Distaff Side," will come to the Shubert next Monday evening. Dame Sybil Thorndike is starred.

On the same evening, at the Plymouth, "No Man's a Hero" will be presented, with film players including Bebe Daniels, Ben Lyon and Skeets Gallagher in the cast.

Sidney Howard's dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel, "Dodsworth," will be offered at the Colonial beginning Feb. 11, with Walter Huston in the name part.

Openings on Feb. 18 will be Lewis Bromfield's new play, "De Luxe," at the Shubert, and "Petticoat Fever," with Dennis King, at the Plymouth.

Ex-Kaiser Celebrates Birthday

DOORN, Netherlands, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Ex-Kaiser of Germany, former Emperor Wilhelm II, celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday yesterday surrounded by his children, his children's children, and a few selected guests at Doorn Manor, by presiding at a small one-course dinner.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Gallery

Some weeks ago we had occasion to write at length on the art of Umberto Romano, recently joined to the teaching staff at the Worcester Museum. Currently his canvases and drawings are on view at Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street.

As usual, Mr. Romano's pictures make a bright display. He has endowments in picture craft. He makes shrewd selection of subjects and presents them with clarity, simplicity and a dash of boldness. Mr. Romano evades classification, for he serves up a mixture of accepted academic characteristics and experimental modernisms. He is judicious, for he ignores what is questioned or challenged in new tendency. On the whole, one concludes he treads the safe path between two extremes.

At Grace Horne's Gallery there are some portraits in which features are set in mannered mold, details are designed for ornamental rather than realistic function. Mr. Romano gives way, justifiably, to the exigencies of decoration, and he relaxes from responsibilities to the plastic. His color, often clear, fresh and appealing, sinks occasionally into curious sage greens and brownish hues which diminish the vitality.

That his talent is large and varied is apparent in the range of subjects, and his capacities to work in different mediums. In drawing, Mr. Romano displays noteworthy sensibility.

Miscellaneous

Water colors by R. Crawford Livingston have been displayed at the City Club for the past fortnight. The young painter has an eye for the material which suits aquarelle; he works with a large, summary brush-stroke, capturing a composition in terms of generalizing masses and markedly contrasted colors. A practiced technique would heighten both effect and quality in his pictures. Unless he probes the essentials, he is in danger of falling into a category of water colorists in Boston who are undisciplined, pursuing free-and-easy ways, and achieving a shallow result.

At Foster Brothers, Park Square, there are some drawings done on a trip through Europe by the architect, R. Clipston Sturgis. There is no pretense at professional result. The drawings are subject pictures, revealing sights, panoramas, details which appeal to the taste of an architect. D. A.

Boy's Hike 'Sentence' Terminated by Judge

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 29 (AP)—Judge Charles E. Smith yesterday halted 16-year-old Edward Foster's daily hikes between this city and Alexandria. Last week when the lad pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing a grocery store at Alexandria, his home town, Judge Smith gave him the choice of serving a term in the reformatory or walking from Anderson to Alexandria and back, a distance of 24 miles, each day for 60 days.

The boy decided to take the walk rather than go to the reformatory. The judge, when informed that the lad had faithfully complied with the regimen prescribed by the court, yesterday paroled the boy.

Latvian 'Protectors' Aid Ulmanis Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The Ulmanis Government which took over the reins of power in Latvia last May has received great support from a civil guard organization called the "Aizsargi" or protectors, a kind of body similar to the Storm Troops in Germany.

Now this organization has been raised to a parity with the police,

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Furnished and unfurnished one-room apartments. Frigidaires baths, kitchenettes; near church, subway. Riverside 9-3851.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ANDREWS BEAUTY SALON 145 Tremont Street, Boston. Permanent Waving. Hair Styling. Facials. Hair Tinting. Manicuring. LIB. 1347-DEV. 6633

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-9080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

REFINED business woman will give service evenings for home; care children, typing letters. Write Box S-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOR RENT

WATERTOWN, MASS.—For rent, 5 rooms, sun porch, first floor, adjoining Oakley Country Club; oil heat (garage); $70. Middlesex 4203.

FURNITURE

INTERIOR decorator type furniture, rugs for every room from bankrupt stocks and wealthy homes at remarkable low prices; reductions to 50% on New SIMMONS and Rome mattresses and Studio beds (samples and close outs). LLOYDS Auction Rooms, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FURRIERS

FLEMING FURS Remodeling, repairing Fur Coats, Wraps, Custom Made and ready-to-wear of the better sort at wholesale prices. 345 7th Avenue, N. Y. C. Pe. 6-2279

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

WALNUT dining suite, bedroom set, Baby Grand piano; excellent condition; immediate disposal. Wadsworth 3-0297, New York City.

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, one or more afternoons, for rent, reasonable, 11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1960.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, Monday and Friday; Grand Central zone. Murray Hill 2-2072.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, light, cheerful, comfortably furnished; centrally located; Saturdays and evenings, Longacre 5-3664, Room 1958, 11 West 42nd St. WHITE.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3, MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

REPAIRING

POCKETBOOKS, all kinds of leather goods; bags made to order. L. SWITKES, 173 Madison Ave., CAledonia 5-7975, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

PITTSBURGH, PA.—East End apartment, conveniently located, mortgage cost, 10% cash, balance financed. C. S. GILTZ, 101 Central Sq. LOcust 2403-R evenings.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE single or double room, bath adjoining; business woman or couple; kitchen privileges; no other roomers. 8501 Woodhaven Blvd., Woodhaven, N. Y.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Warm, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

JAMAICA, N. Y.—2 sunny rooms, furnished for housekeeping; gas, heat, electric; garage; $7.50 weekly. 184 St., near Hillside. Vig. 4-0997.

NEW YORK CITY, 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenettes, elevator, showers, running water; transients; $5-$8. Endicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 908 West End Ave., 11C (99th)—Large outside, sunny room, quiet, comfortable, near bath, $7.50.

N. Y. C.—Attractively appointed, privacy, refined home, elevator, $8-$10. Phone evenings, Sunday. Academy 2-3075. GARDNER, 255 West 108th St.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Lady of refinement, middle age, can assume responsibility, transact business, handle correspondence and financial matters; willing to travel. Box N-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY, educated, refined, desires position as companion or hostess; willing to travel; references. MRS. THOMSON, 504 East Gorgas Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia. Germantown 3655.

LEGAL secretary, stenographer, law student; 9 years' experience; efficient, willing worker; competent clerk. Write Box K-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOLOISTS WANTED

APPLICATIONS wanted for soloists: Christian Science branch church; 10 miles from Boston; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box J-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOIST for Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn; must be member of The Mother Church or branch church. Write MUSIC COMMITTEE, 261 E. 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4857

HERBERT V. GELLENDRE
Private and Class Instruction
THE TECHNIQUE OF ACTING
Available for Direction and for Lectures
116 East 59th St., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-6112

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40c a line for one or two insertions, 36c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 32c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

AS WE are leaving St. Louis we want to sell our home, just outside the gates of Principia, to someone who needs a home near Principia. ELIZABETH JENKINS, 1362 Burd Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use, selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie, women's, children's; experience unnecessary; commission. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 414, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Quiet, comfortable home, 8 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms, cooking and attendance; 2 mins. sea, theatre, etc. MRS. M. E. FROST, 33, Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BERKS.—Children wanted as boarders; good governess kept; games; excellent education; happy country life. MRS. CARLOS WILSON, Welford Farm House, Newbury.

FLATS TO LET

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Gosforth—Self-contained, residential flats; 2 reception, 3 bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom and store; newly decorated throughout; garage if required; near Central Park; tennis, bowls. Apply A. E. CARR, 36, St. Mary's Place.

SOUTHPORT — Superior self-contained, lounge, 3 beds, kitchen, larder, every convenience, nicely decorated; near station and bus; £80. TOFT, 23 Park Ave.

WATERLOO, Liverpool—Sea front, excellent, modernised, self-contained flats, from 28/6 weekly clear. JOHNSON, 4 Church Rd., Tel. 667.

HOME SHARING

WHITLEY BAY, Northumberland — Young widow living alone wishes lady to share her modern home; room for some furniture if desired. MRS. COOK, 29 Percy Gardens.

LAND FOR SALE

CHESTER—Valuable freehold property, suitable for works, garage or cinema; central position; corner site (96 feet x 96 feet). Apply S. KIRKPATRICK, Agent, 22 Pepper St.

POST VACANT

GOVERNESS required for 3 girls, aged 13, 11, 9, to live in West of Scotland, country district. Box M-8917, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

GLASGOW—Useful nurse companion, experienced reading, sewing, etc. Apply G-2, c/o MISS HETHERINGTON, 21 Kensington Gate, Glasgow, W. 2.

LADY desires post as first sales or assistant buyer; long experience in retail umbrella and glove departments. Box M-8921, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Poultrymaid, college trained, desires post, preferably northern county; experience in all branches of commercial poultry farming; references on application. 7, Hodgkin Park Crescent.

TEACHERS

ALEX GREEN, L. R. A. M., 12 Oakleigh Ave., Wakefield—Pianoforte teacher, coaches for recognized diplomas, correspondence lessons, theory and harmony.

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada
Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Comfortable House, south aspect, good cooking, running hot and cold water, 1st-class staff; from 2½ guineas. Paddington 1706.

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2 Bayswater 2783
Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

BOURNEMOUTH
Derby Rd. WIMBLEDON HALL
4 mins.; Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH. GERVIS ROAD. EAST CLIFF
EARL'S COURT HOTEL
Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front. Beautifully sheltered by own private pine wood and 3 acres of gardens; all modern conveniences; garages; reduced winter terms; 3 guineas, fully inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, Priory Road—Sheltered position, 3 mins. Gardens, Pier; first-class table d'hôte meals, vegetarian if required; hot and cold; halls centrally heated, bedrooms gas fires; 4½ gns. with private sitting room, without 2½-3½ gns. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS RD. EAST
This newly appointed establishment has already a name for all that stands for comfort. Charming situation on East Cliff facing south. 3 mins. sea and 5 mins. Christian Science church. Under personal supervision of proprietress Mrs. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset. Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

DEVONSHIRE, PAIGNTON—Board residence; 1 minute sea; good cuisine; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Colin Road.

EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Finest position on sea front, south aspect; central heating, gas or electric fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, excellent cuisine; home comforts; terms from 3 guineas per week inclusive. Telephone 797.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

London—Windsor House
15-16 PRINCESS SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness. Excellent food. Running water in all rooms, and a hundred and one other personal comforts.
Full board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON—AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Everything for Comfort Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
Quiet assured Day and Night.
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. b. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room. Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, BEAUMONT. 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 13/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff: Resident Proprietor.

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet; gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress, Bayswater 1751.

LONDON, Abbotsford Hotel, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 9403 and 4—Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed breakfast bath attendance from 8/6

LONDON, W. 2, Campbell House, 24 Kensington Gardens Square—Comfortable private hotel from 2 gns.; bed and breakfast from 8/6. Bayswater 0260.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Regent Private Hotel, superior board residence, electric light; central heating; garden, garage. 58-60 Osborne Road. Tel. 908 Jesmond.

ENGLAND

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY, near Stratford-on-Avon—You will be welcomed to beautiful English home offering rest, comfort, peace; house thoroughly warmed; ideal winter retreat; special terms 3 and 3½ gns. MR. and MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwicks.

SOUTHPORT — Clifton Hotel; Promenade. Fully Equipped; Centrally Heated; Electric Lift; Orchestra; Garage; Good Golf Centre. Telephone 4141. Telegrams; Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan private hotel, 47 Promenade; central hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; residents 2½ gns. Tel. 2737.

ST. ANN'S MANOR
SALISBURY
Telephone 622
Private Hotel and Restaurant. Light and airy rooms, overlooking two acres of quiet old-world garden. Central heating. Near Cathedral.
Resident Proprietors

TORQUAY, ARGYLL HALL PRIVATE HOTEL—Immediately overlooking sea front, sunny aspect, new wing; garage 20 cars; hot and cold in bedrooms; special winter terms. Tel. 2288.

TORQUAY, BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Private Hotel
Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Reduced Winter terms from 2½ gns

TORQUAY
MEADHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Charming house in sunny garden, excellent and liberal menu; every comfort; garden produce; garage; special winter terms; personal supervision. MR. and MRS. P. MARTIN.

Three London Hotels
Near a Christian Science church
HOTEL SOMERSET
ORCHARD STREET LONDON, W. 1
(200 rooms)
HOTEL QUEBEC
OLD QUEBEC ST., MARBLE ARCH, W.
(100 rooms)
THE SEYMOUR
15 SEYMOUR STREET, W. 1
(150 rooms)
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast
9/- per day per person
Inclusive 15/- per day per person
or from £4.4 weekly.

TORQUAY
YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL
Quiet private road; central; hot and cold running water, electric fires, chef; personal supervision; moderate terms.

TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROFTON HOUSE HOTEL
Facing south; 3 min. sea; central heating; hot and cold water; personal supervision; from 3 gns.

TORQUAY — Vernon Court Hotel; south aspect; directly overlooking sea and sands; hot and cold water in bedrooms; central heating; lift; garage; from 3 gns.

WORTHING, Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea—Passenger lift, hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. 'Phone 326

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Marwicks' Private Hotel, 7 and 8 Inverleith Terrace, near Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; central. Tel. 348411.

NORTH BERWICK, Bon-Accord Private Hotel, Marmion Rd.; convenient station, golf and tennis. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY 'Phone 77.

FRANCE

PARIS XVI^e^—Mademoiselle REY, 28 rue Lafontaine, receives a few young ladies wishing to study in Paris; home, social, intellectual life; individual care; all comforts; garden. Telephone Auteuil 43-36.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Italy—Pension Chapman, 19 Via Montebello. Quiet location. All modern comforts; garden; moderate prices.

ROME, Pension Hannover—XX Settembre 4; overlooking Barberini Gardens; all mod. conv.; lift; full pension from 30 lire; English spoken.

SPAIN

TOSSA-DE-MAR (Gerona)—Beautiful Mediterranean coast; Casa Steyer (German-Swiss management); full board 12 Ptas. (6/6) a day; modern sanitation.

SWITZERLAND

Hotel Monopol ST. MORITZ-DORF Engadin
Central. Every modern comfort. Excellent cuisine. Rooms from Frs. 5.- Pension from Frs. 13.-
J. KLEINER, Man. Propr.

England

CHESHIRE

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Telephone 603
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever Shoes

PLANE TREE CAFE
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
RESTAURANT and TEA LOUNGE
The Café with Character and Charm
R. A. C. Appointed Telephone 314

STOCKPORT

Chatterton's DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport

WALLASEY

— FOOTWEAR —
S. PANTER BRICK
Agents LOTUS, DELTA, K, SHOES
Liscard Rd., Liscard Wallasey Tel. 285

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.
ANNUAL SALE
Now Proceeding
BARGAINS in All Departments
8 to 12, Church Street Tel. 2568

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell's Diadem Flour
192, Blackburn Road and 50, Abbey Street

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 BLACKBURN RD. (Gentlemen)
3, STATION RD. (Ladies)

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE, BOLTON

LIVERPOOL

T. & S. BACON LTD ESTABLISHED 1825
Gowns Suits Wraps from 5½ gns.
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

Come to
COOPER'S CAFE
When in
LIVERPOOL

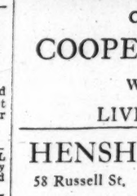
HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS DECORATORS

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
Exclusive Footwear Agent for Cantilever Shoes

Ladies' Tailors Furriers
S. & J. GOULD
BASNETT STREET ROYAL 459
Furs a Speciality — Coat Frocks, Afternoon and Semi-Evening Gowns

REED & SON
Buy Gold
We buy and sell old and new jewellery, old and new silver and gold, fine plate, etc.
6 AND 8 MT. PLEASANT
(Near Adelphi Hotel)

MANCHESTER



J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark.

J. Edwards & Son Ltd.
61 DEANSGATE
"Queen" Royal 45/- Shoes Regal 30/-
MANCHESTER

CHARLES COOK
8 MOULT STREET
TAILOR
for Ladies and Gentlemen
NOTED BREECHES HOUSE
Opp. Royal Exchange
Tel. BLAckfriars 5528

Printing and Bookbinding
Circulars Envelopes
Lecture Printing, Letter Heads
ECKERSLEYS (Manchester) Ltd.
Auburn Works, Wellington Road North STOCKPORT
Telephones 3095 and 3096 Stockport
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
30 OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
and
Home Furnishings
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Eversoft Upholstery
Pure Materials—Made entirely by us in our new workshops
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

M. ROLL'S
Squirrel Restaurant
29/31 Oxford Street, Plaza Buildings
No connection with any other Restaurant.
Outdoor Catering and Weddings Our Speciality.
OPEN UNTIL 11.30 P. M.

ROCHDALE

BURGONS LTD.
53 Spotland Road, Rochdale Tel. 4046
Grocers and Provision Merchants French and Italian Warehousemen
Special attention given to family orders. Orders collected and delivered.

G. S. Merchant Tel. 3480
Plumber and Sanitary Engineers
Authorised Drainer
Property Repairs, Slating, Pointing, etc. Milkstone Place, Opposite Victory Cinema

GEORGE WILKS
9 Charlotte St., Rochdale
Kitchen Range and Parlour Grate Specialist
TELEPHONE 3689

EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
TAILOR *and* FURRIER
Specialist in Ladies' Tailored and Sportswear.
Good Quality Furs and Remodels
67 Drake Street Tel. 2514

E. ROBINS
Coats, Millinery and Gowns Children's Wear
TEL. 3466 DRAKE ST., ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's, at reasonable prices.
Tel. 3931
S. & S. SENIOR
28 Yorkshire St.

SOUTHPORT

A New Year Event
BROADBENTS WINTER SALE
Bargains in All Departments

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

MORGANS BAKERY
All kinds of
BREAD and CAKES
Made on the Premises
Teas Provided, Parties Catered For
364, WEST ROAD (near Two Ball Lonnen)
Tel. 33327

SEYMOUR BREWIS
27, EASTFIELD ROAD, BENTON
For
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China. Carpets, Hardware, Furniture
REMOVAL ESTIMATES Phone 61670

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

MANSFIELD

LONGFORD DAIRY
TOWN HALL BUILDING
High-Class Dairy Produce
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
TEL. 425

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

Service and Satisfaction Every Time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS
LIMITED
PROVISION EXPERTS
and really
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
54 Kirkgate, Bradford
Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 HEIDELBERG RD. (Toller Lane)
311 LEGRAMS LANE, Bradford
45 OTLEY RD., HEADINGLEY
61 BOAR LANE, LEEDS

Fireplaces and Cooking Ranges
You'll find a better selection of better designs—and "Better Values," too—in the Exhibition Showrooms of
TAYLOR & PARSONS, Ltd.
BOND STREET and ALDERMANBURY
(Off Tyrrel Street)
Complete Fireplace Suites from £5-15-0. See the Genuine "Airedale" Cooking Range at prices absolutely complete from £9-0-0.
Highest allowance for existing ones in part exchange. Deferred Payment Terms arranged.

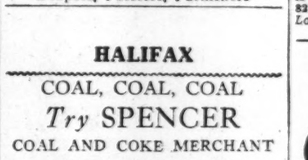
SYDNEY PEARSON
COSTUMIER and FURRIER
MILLINERY
and HOSIERY SPECIALISTS
28-32 DARLEY ST. 'Phone 4515

HEY'S HOSIERS Ltd.
HEY'S CORNER—GODWIN ST.
Everything in Men's Wear
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Pyjamas, Lounge Suits, Hats, Caps, etc.
TELEPHONE 6534

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

Austin
"Britain's Most Popular Car"
See the Famous New Models Now in Our Showrooms.
There Are:
"SEVENS," "TEN-FOURS"
"TWELVE-FOURS"
"TWELVE-SIXES"
"SIXTEENS" and "TWENTYS"
from £100 ex works



FREE TRIALS
Anywhere, Anytime, without the slightest obligation.
Part exchanges and confidential Deferred Payment Terms arranged by the Company, if and when desired.
AUSTIN CAR
Yorkshire County Distributors
CENTRAL GARAGE
Limited
TOWN HALL SQUARE
BRADFORD
and
WOODHOUSE LANE
LEEDS
'Phone Bradford 7914 (4 lines)
'Phone Leeds 21591 (3 lines)
J. Russell Rose, *Managing Director*

The "*Quality*" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2390 (3 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS'
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children
Drapers, Furriers, Furnishers

HALIFAX

COAL, COAL, COAL
Try SPENCER
COAL AND COKE MERCHANT
Office: 245 King Cross
Depot: 4 St. Paul's Station
Tel. 61028 Halifax

Ladies' Exclusive Shoes
J. Collinson & Co. Ltd.
6a Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447

HARROGATE

DECORATING?
Then for SERVICE, CRAFTSMANSHIP, REASONABLE CHARGES
J. MORLEY & SON
14, Cheltenham Parade Tel. 2746
Also at Knaresborough and Borobridge
Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)

STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390
Station Square

FARRAHS
Family Grocers
Bakers
Established Nearly a Century Ago
Crescent Rd., Royal Parade
Scala Buildings Tel. 5014
36, Cambridge St. Branch
Tel. 3250

COAL, COKE and LOGS
Only the Best of Any Quality, and at Low, Competitive Prices.
W. M. MILTHORP
8, VICTORIA AVENUE
'PHONE 3461

GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
1 Cambridge Street
Tel. 5036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

G. NEWBY & CO. Ltd
FISH, GAME AND POULTRY SALESMEN
One Service Only—THE BEST
JAMES STREET Tel. 3027 (3 lines)

LEEDS

Telephone 22393
Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd.
for COALS
10 cwts Selected House Coal 19/9
10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts 19/3
10 cwts Best House 18/6
10 cwts Best Nuts 17/6
10 cwts Kitchen Nuts 15/-
10 cwts Cobbles 14/6
Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10. Tel. 34625

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS

Tel. 22741
36 and 38 New Briggate Leeds
Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

WALTER BARKER
FAMILY GROCER
The Store for Discriminating Buyers
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
57 Gt. George St. Street Lane Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown,
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds

WETHERALD'S
for
DECORATION
147 PARK LANE, LEEDS
PHONE 23784

MOORE'S
The House for Furnishings. Loose

Cheap High Flying Promised

Present flight is confined to low altitudes with attendant dangers of fog, ice and storm. All of these would be eliminated at high altitudes, and much faster speeds permitted. Recent balloon flights to the stratosphere, and Wiley Post's oxygen suit experiments, have pointed the way, and coast-to-coast flights in ten hours for $125 are possible.

Feasibility of a 10-hour transcontinental air service by operating at stratosphere heights is discussed by W. Bailey Oswald of the Douglas Aircraft Company, in the January quarterly issue of the Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences. Cost to the air passenger of $125 for a coast-to-coast flight is estimated by Mr. Oswald as well as a prediction that a fast mail and express line might operate successfully on this schedule even with the present contract mail rates.

Cruising speeds of from 175 to 275 miles an hour are obtainable at an altitude of 40,000 feet, Mr. Oswald says, at a cost of from 4 to 9 cents a passenger mile. These rates would apply to equipment in use for the past five years or present improved modern type equipment.

Flight in the stratosphere, Mr. Oswald continues, offers nearly all that can be desired in safety and reliability. The causes of most delays in schedule and failure to complete schedule are: fog, irregular wind and ice. These causes are not present in the stratosphere. Safety is assured by the freedom from humidity and gusty wind, and by flying at sufficient altitude to be free from all chance of collision with obstacles such as mountains.

* * *

An airplane of good aerodynamic design flying at 40,000 feet could, if necessary, glide to a landing at any point within a radius of about 120 miles, Mr. Oswald further states. Even in the remote event that all power failed, it is quite possible that mechanics could rectify the trouble during the possible gliding time of nearly an hour in returning to earth.

Navigating an airplane in the stratosphere would be a process of convenience, ease and accuracy. The steadiness of the winds and clearness of the atmosphere would permit the pilot to take observations on the sun or stars which would always be visible, and he could thus maintain a precise course.

High altitude flying, Mr. Oswald says, offers the only apparent method of economically meeting the present trend toward high cruising speeds. It would make possible flight at greatly increased velocities with only a small increase in operating cost a passenger mile. Indeed, with the contention of present progress in aerodynamics, structural design and engines and with an increase in volume of traffic that surely could be attracted by the tremendous speed, greater safety, and excellent comfort, possible through high altitude flying, the public should expect in the near future to obtain this high altitude transportation at a cost equivalent to or even less than that at lower altitudes.

* * *

Airplanes, states Mr. Oswald, will have to be especially designed and equipped for this type of flying, particularly since air travelers have rightly learned to expect convenience and comfort, and not speed alone.

The meteorological composition and properties of the atmosphere at high altitude, particularly in the stratosphere, make available a comfort of travel not possible near the earth. In the stratosphere there are practically no vertical currents, gusts, unsteady winds, nor clouds. Steady winds which exist can largely be used to advantage by choosing the proper altitudes at which to fly.

The oxygen content of the atmosphere becomes too low for comfort above about 15,000 feet and the pressure likewise too low above approximately 30,000 feet while in the stratosphere it is far too low for human existence. The maintenance of the required pressure and quantity of oxygen in the stratosphere presents no insurmountable problem, however.

* * *

The air inside the cabin will have to be maintained by supercharging between about 0.7 and 1.0 times sea level atmospheric pressure and circulated at the rate of approximately 20 cubic feet a minute; 40 cubic feet a minute is generally desirable but hardly necessary.

Maintenance of the air at the proper temperature is principally a problem of controlling and regulating available heat. Curiously enough, Mr. Oswald says, at the higher altitudes the air will be heated during compression to such an extent that cooling rather than heating will be necessary. At 40,000 feet the compression will raise the temperature of the air to approximately 300 degrees Fahrenheit. In fact, cooling and intercooling of air by provision of proper radiative surfaces will present an interesting problem.

A satisfactorily leakproof cabin should not be unduly difficult to construct. Fortunately, the pressure is directed outward, giving a naturally stable structure. The fact that flying boat hulls have been built to withstand hundreds of landings without developing serious leaks indicates that an airtight design is certainly a practical possibility.

* * *

At any rate, exact tightness is not necessary, since air circulation must be provided. It is only necessary that any leaks be small and have no tendency to spread.

In high altitude flights some passengers might find the darkened sky and reduced visibility of the earth objectionable; but high-altitude flying must be regarded purely as a means of transportation. Sightseeing will have to be done at low altitudes.

Principally for the reason of possible flights in short "hops," low altitude operation is unequalled purely from the standpoint of low operating cost a mile. Such short-range service, however, is comparable to local train service, and will not receive the majority of passenger patronage. Freight and slow express can be most advantageously carried in flights of short duration at low altitude.

For flights of length greater than 600 miles, great benefits in speed may be derived by flying at the higher altitudes. The loss in time due to the slow climb is largely balanced by the gain due to the long descent in returning to land.

A. D. H.

Aviation Column—a Tuesday Feature.

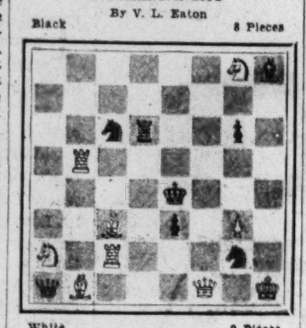
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1691

By V. L. Eaton

Black 8 Pieces



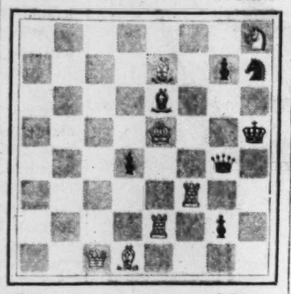
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1692

By V. L. Eaton

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

These problems were awarded prizes as the best two- and best three-mover of the original problems submitted by American composers in the recent Cleveland-Cincinnati intercity solving match.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1689. R-B3

No. 1690. 1. Kt-B6 threat
2. R-Q5ch, QxP, or RxPch
1. ——— K-K6
2. RxPch
1. ——— QxKt
2. QxP
1. ——— K-Q6
2. R-Q5ch

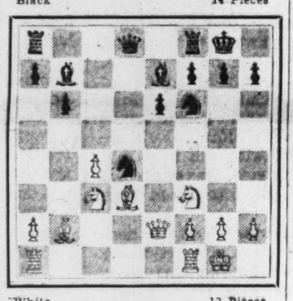
End-Game No. 236. Black wins: 1 PxPch (Black), KxP; 2 B-R6ch, KxB; 3 Kt-Kt5ch, KxKt; 4 Q-Q2ch, K-Kt5; 5 B-B3ch, KxKt; 6 R-KKtch, K-R7; 7 B-B3ch, KxR; 8 CastlesQR mate!

End-Game

In this position Black has just played Kt(B3)xQP, which costs him a piece. How? Won by Andersen in a recent congress of the Scandinavian states and quoted from the January Social Chess Quarterly.

End-Game No. 237

Black 14 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The results of the first round of the Seattle (Wash.) Chess League show the Seattle Chess Club leading with a score of 17-3. Second is the North End C. C. with 14½-5½. This club consists of four Lincoln High School players and 12 University of Washington freshmen. The other teams in the league, in the order in which they finished the first round, are Y. M. C. A., Washington Athletic Club, Nickerson Chess Club and Elks Club. We are indebted to Kenneth Day for this information.

Chess interests are gradually being recognized in radio. Radio Station WNYC, New York, has for some weeks now been broadcasting short talks by well-known New York chess figures on Sunday mornings at 11:15. Following the talk, listeners are given a problem to solve. Among those to talk thus far have been Dr. Norbert Lederer, C. S. Howell, L. B. Meyer and Edward Lasker.

And in Melbourne, Australia, during the chess congress over the holidays, we are informed, results of the day's play were broadcast each night.

It is planned to add to the other celebrations in honor of the centenary of Adelaide, S. Aust., in 1936 by holding an international tournament, with prizes of sufficient value to attract foreign masters.

The so-called King's Indian Defense to the QP Game at Hastings proved a satisfactory vehicle for Black. The positional problems it develops appear to be more difficult for White than for Black, with the result that when Black is a player of Flohr's or Capablanca's quality, a weaker White soon gets into trouble, whereas with the more usual variations he is more often able to keep out of it!

King's Indian Defense to QP Game

Norman Capablanca White	Black	Norman Capablanca White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Q-B2	Q-Kt4
2 P-QB4.	P-KK13	20 Q-K(f)	QR-K
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	21 K-R	K-R
4 P-K4	P-Q3	22 Kt-Kt3	B-R3
5 P-B3(a)	QKt-Q2	23 Kt-Kt5(g)	BxKt
6 B-K3	P-K4	24 RPxB	Q-R5
7 P-Q5	P-QR4	25 Kt-K2	QxQ
8 B-Q3(b)	Kt-B4	26 QRxQ	P-R5!
9 B-QB2	Kt-R4	27 Kt-Kt3	B-B5
10 Q-Q2	P-B4	28 Kt-K2	RPxP
11 BxKt(c)	PxB	29 KtxB	PxKt
12 Q-B2	P-QKt3	30 BxP	PxP
13 KKt-K2	Castles	31 PxP	KtxKP
14 P-QKt3	Kt-B3	32 B-R2	Kt-Q7
15 Q-K3	Kt-K	33 RxR	RxR
16 CastlesKR(d)	Kt-Q3	34 R-Q	R-K7
17 P-QR4	B-Q2	35 B-Kt	P-B6
18 QR-Q(e)	Q-R5	Resigns	

(a) Black's opening play is at once a challenge and a question. By refraining from hindering White's center pawn development, Black challenges White to prove that he cannot be so passive. And the question is, of course, can White take advantage of Black's passive tactics? Logically, if time, space and ease of development mean anything, 5 P-KB4 is strongly indicated. But White declines to trust himself with so much freedom of action!

(b) 8 P-KKt4, aiming to hinder Black's P-KB4 break, is an interesting possibility here.

(c) All that this really does is to block White's natural Q-side advance, allowing Black to devote his whole attention to his own natural attack on the K side. Much better is 11 B-Kt5.

(d) White's best winning chance is CastlesQR, for Black, after White's P-QR4, will be unable to attack on the Q side, whereas White may be able to open up favorably for direct attack on the K side.

(e) Object? 18 QR-K certainly has more potential value.

(f) 20 Q-Kt3, and if P-Kt6ch: 21 Q-B3, etc., is indicated.

(g) And now White creates a Q-side weakness, of his own free will, which enables Black to force a favorable ending without the necessity of winning with his K-side attack—which would prove extremely difficult for White to defend.

Chess—a Tuesday Feature.

Modern arithmetic: Two and two is a foursome.

Daily Features

Also, it isn't easy to sit in a throne built up by swords.

Yucca Jim

Room at the Top

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE reason there is always room at the top is that such a lot of us likes to pick posies along the trail, look at the sunsets, take the family to the movies, an' buy overstuffed furniture an' dinin' room sets on the installment plan. We'd rather make a trip to the country in our used car today than tour the world in a private yacht perhaps tomorrow. I guess, maybe, it is a good thing that the competition does peter out in the lowlands that-a-way. If everyone worked nights an' Sundays, an' skimped an' saved to get to the top, who would there be to carry out the ashes, empty the garbage can, an' put up the screens an' storm windows?—*Yucca Jim.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Thomas, Called Didymus

THE word "Thomas" means "twin" in Hebrew, and, on three different occasions, the author of the Fourth Gospel explains the significance of the word by adding the term "Didymus," which means "twin" in Greek (John 11:16, etc.).

Thomas was one of the original twelve apostles, and is mentioned as such by Matthew (10:2f.), Mark (3:16f.), and Luke (6:14f.); but John alone records any incidents connected with him. Thomas expressed his eager devotion to the Way-shower (John 11:16), but the Master's approaching departure filled him with perplexity (14:5). After the resurrection, he, like the other apostles (cf. Luke 24:37-40), was loath to accept the reality of that great event until it had been definitely proved to his own satisfaction; but, once convinced, he readily and whole-heartedly expressed his faith in and loyalty to the risen Saviour (John 20:25-28).

A tradition recorded in the apocryphal "Acts of Thomas" states that the apostle later went as a missionary to India.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—L

This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.

IN FRANCE during the surname period the tendency was to lop off the first part of the name, and to add diminutives to the last syllable of the word. This tendency was no doubt influenced by the French habit of putting the stress on the last syllable. Thus from *Garaud*, the equivalent of *Jerrold*, we get surnames like *Raud*, *Rod*, and *Rodin*; and from *Thomas*, *Mas*, *Massé*, *Masset*, *Massenet*.

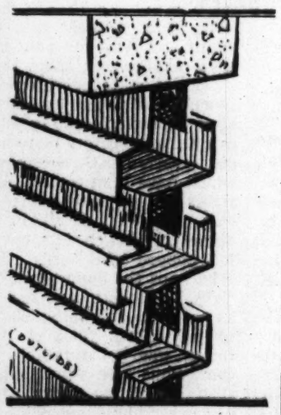
The same tendency is shown in the formation of some English patronymic surnames, as in *Colet* from *Nicholas*, and *Sandy*, *Sanders*, and *Sanderson* from *Alexander*.

As in English, French local names vary from the term for a field flower to that of a country—*Dubuisson* ("bush"), *Dupuis* ("well"), *Delpierre* ("stone"), *Darboy* ("of the wood"), *Davignor* ("Avignon"). And just as in some of our names like *Bywater* and *Delahunte*, an article or preposition is affixed to the name, so in French, local names are found with and without these adjuncts, so that the surname *Croix* appears also as *Lacroix* and *Delacroix*, all meaning "the cross."

In English we have only a few surnames in which an adjective is prefixed to a baptismal name, as in *Meiklejohn*, *Gawkroger*, *Fosterjohn*, *Goodwillie*, *Petenicol* ("petit" or "little Nicol"), *Halupeter* ("holy Peter"). The last two from the Hundred Rolls, needless to say, are now obsolete.

But in French there are hundreds of names of this class, as in *Petitperrin* ("little Peter"), *Grandclement* ("big Clement"), *Grosclaude* ("great Claude").

With the Inventors



Storm-Proof Louver

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS interesting pattern is a cross section of a prosaic invention—storm-proof louver frame to be used in barns, attics, or in any part of a building that one wishes to ventilate and yet to protect from the weather. The arrangement, designed by Benjamin L. Hinkle, of Birmingham, Ala., and given U. S. Patent No. 1972991, is so ingeniously contrived that rain cannot seep through it, while allowing adequate air circulation.

America's Genuine Americans

Hopi Indian Mother and Child

Frank S. Wilton

Washington Indians at a Rodeo

Helen Scott, Wenatchee, Wash.

Quotation for Today

THE intent and not the deed is in our power; and, therefore, who dares greatly does greatly.

—BROWN

Daily Anecdote

An Idea!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE obligation involved by the borrower of a book rests lightly upon some people. It is interesting to note that this trait is not peculiar to the times. History cites a similar delinquency more than 450 years ago.

In 1471, Louis XI borrowed the works of Rhasis from one of the Faculties of Paris. He was required to deposit as a pledge for their return a considerable quantity of plate. Nor was this all. In addition it was required that he, together with another nobleman, should file a surety, binding them severally and singly to forfeit a large sum in case of non-return.

In Lighter Vein

Delicious Washing

"Makes washing a pleasure, does it?" said the grocer's customer, tossing a packet down on the counter. "Does the washing itself, does it? Just throw it in the copper, and the clothes come out clean, do they? It's the soap—"

"This isn't soap, madam," said the grocer, opening the package. "Your daughter came yesterday for half a pound of cheese and half a pound of soap. This is the cheese."

"Well," said the woman, "I wondered all night what made the Welsh rabbit taste so queer."—*Tit-Bits.*

Young Webster

Teacher: "Willie, give a definition of home."

Willie: "Home is where part of the family waits until the others are through with the car."—*Annapolis Log.*

Even

He: "You know, you're not a bad-looking sort of a girl."

She: "Oh, you'd say so even if you didn't think so."

He: "Well, we're square, then. You'd think so even if I didn't say so."—*Bee-Hive.*

New Maid

A lady had advertised for a girl for general housework and was showing the applicant over the house. She had been very liberal in her promises of privileges—afternoons off, evenings off and so on—and it looked as though the two were about to come to some agreement when the girl suddenly asked: "Do you do your own stretchin'?"

"Do we do our own what?" asked the puzzled mistress.

"Stretchin'," repeated the new girl.

"I don't understand."

"Stretchin'," repeated the girl a second time. "Do you put all the food on the table at dinner and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it around?"—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

Tactless

Judge: "Haven't I seen you before?"

Tailor: "Maybe, your honor. So many men owe me money now that I can't remember their faces."

Surpassed

"I've worked under the same boss for the last 20 years."

"That's nothing. I celebrate my silver wedding next week."

Pose for Monitor Camera Club

The Children's Corner

Maru-chan's Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS bedtime at Aunt Grace's house. How did we know? A little black doggie sat in the doorway and yawned. The clock struck eight, and Maru-chan yawned again. Her little pink tongue looked like coral against her black coat.

Maru-chan was a Japanese spaniel, a very beautiful spaniel because her coat was jet black without a white hair. "A spoiled baby," Aunt Grace called the little thing as she picked it up in her arms at bedtime.

It was really Aunt Grace's own fault that she had to rock Maru-chan to sleep every night. Certainly Aunt Grace's son, John, had not done such a thing when he had the little dog in Japan. When Son John first got Maru-chan in Tokyo, he found her great company because she played like a kitten. When tired from play, she went to sleep rolled up like a little round ball. Her name Maru-chan meant "little round ball."

Son John liked to take Maru-chan up in the mountains at holiday time. She was so small that he could carry her in a satchel and never had any trouble with the guards at the railway stations. On board the train, Maru-chan used to sit up on the blue plush seat, resting her tiny forepaws on the window-sill as she watched the scenery flit by. Maru-chan was such a good traveler that Son John decided to take her back home to New York State when he returned from his work in Japan.

Japanese gardens, you know, don't have grass in them; just stepping-stones laid in freshly swept clay under fragrant pines. Between them flows a little stream filled with goldfish and brilliant carp.

So when Maru-chan came to the United States green lawns and no fences were an especial delight to her. She liked to hide her food under the blades of grass and sometimes a blue jay, who watched her hiding her biscuits, had an unexpected feast

The Blue Jay Had an Unexpected Feast

when Maru-chan's back was turned.

At last, Son John had to go to his office in the big city. He wondered how Maru-chan was going to like being shut up in an apartment all day long and all alone. In Japan, the cook had looked after Maru-chan when Son John was at work. But housekeeping was different in America.

"What are you doing with that satchel, Son John?" Aunt Grace asked quite sharply. "Don't you think for one minute you're going to take that poor little creature to the city! No, indeed! I'll take care of Maru-chan myself before I'll let her be taken away from the country."

Son John smiled. That was Maru-chan's way. You just couldn't help loving her, and before you knew it you'd become her abject slave. Aunt Grace kept Maru-chan for many years, although she frequently remarked that Son John might take his Japanese spaniel when he came "next time."

Remember?

When women wore black shoes with cloth tops, with about 12 buttons?

—*Mrs. Rosa P., Flushing, N. Y.*

When the usher walked down the aisle of the theater announcing that "ladies will please remove their hats"?

—*E. H. P., Pasadena, Calif.*

When the kitchen grease was made into soap, using lye made from wood ashes?

—*"Granite State Wanderer," Albuquerque, N. Mex.*

When seven miles was a long way from home, and 10 o'clock was late?

—*Mrs. W. C., University, Va.*

When men pulled off their boots with a bootjack, made of a forked stick or notched board?

—*Mrs. Mary B. T., Hollywood, Calif.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Courage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bay City, Mich.

A BOY does not become a hero within the twinkling of an eye; he is made, and the material that goes into this making is self-effacement, self-denial, self-sacrifice. So it was this kind of unselfish living throughout his seventeen years that made Robert McClellan able to go, not once, but twice, under the ice into freezing water to pull six-year-old Bob Kuse out of the Saginaw River.

The older boy, skimming over the ice with long, sure-footed strokes, was just aware of a small moving figure ahead of him; when suddenly he saw the child disappear beneath the ice. In a minute he raced to the opening and, not waiting to doff coat or skates, plunged into the dark, icy depths. There was no time to be lost.

In the water, however, he found himself greatly hindered by clothes and skates; and quick as a wink he was out on the ice and stripped off these burdens. Then he dived in again. This time he succeeded in locating the lost boy. With a determined grip he was able to lift him to the surface.

By that time others had been attracted to the scene and the two boys were taken in charge by them and made comfortable after their cold ducking.

Robert was quite overcome by the plaudits heaped upon him and tried to cover his confusion by saying, "Anyone would have done the same thing."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

For the Marmalade Jar

FOR the "sweet-toothed" folks, the brightly colored and deliciously rich marmalade has an especial appeal.

It is best to select gracefully curved and fancy shaped glasses, wrap them in colored cellophane to harmonize with each individual fruit color. The jewel colors of orange, pomegranate, grape, lime, strawberry, lemon, pineapple, etc., are most appealing.

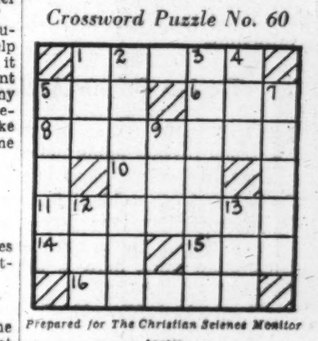
The orange marmalade made with the bottled pectin and flavored with three teaspoons of vanilla and one third teaspoon almond is especially fine, very rich and smooth.

For pomegranate jelly, the addition of a little orange flower water or rose water makes it a "nectar."

Three or four small rose geranium leaves boiled with apple or crab-apple jelly for a few minutes gives a dainty flavor similar to perfume odor.

Alice R. S.

Crossword Puzzle No. 60



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Tract of land
5—Mournful
6—Vessel
8—One who hunts for fur-bearing animals
10—Low of a cow
11—Commended
14—Japanese coin
15—Sooner than
16—Aft part of a ship

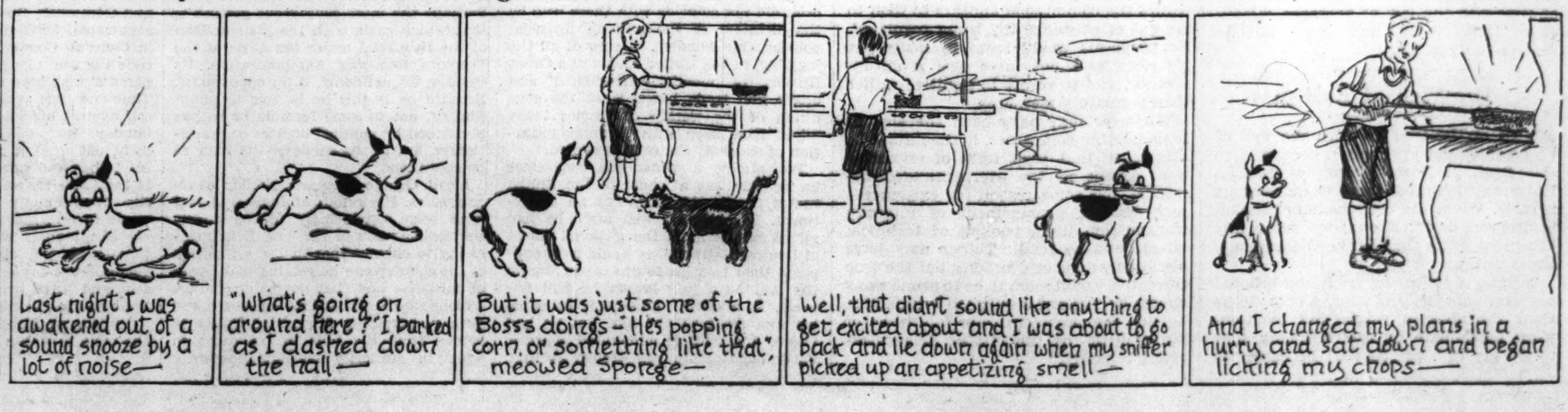
Down

1—Blemish
2—A very hard mineral
3—One who confronts
4—A deer
5—Walks
7—Barter
9—Hawaiian food
12 Things (law)
13—Bird

(The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yum! Yum!*

By CARMACK


Last night I was awakened out of a sound snooze by a lot of noise—
"What's going on around here?" I barked as I dashed down the hall—
But it was just some of the Boss's doings—He's popping corn, or something like that", meowed Sporge—
Well, that didn't sound like anything to get excited about and I was about to go back and lie down again when my sniffer picked up an appetizing smell—
And I changed my plans in a hurry and sat down and began licking my chops—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Dictatorship in the Making

AMERICANS who look askance at countries in South America or Europe where the people have accepted dictatorships and ask, "How do they get that way?" might read the news from Louisiana. For right under our eyes a laboratory test of dictatorship in America is going on. It will determine whether one-man rule can be maintained in an American state, possibly whether it can spread to the nation.

Just when Huey Long was making progress in his campaign to become a presidential possibility he has run into armed revolt at home. A battle between an army of citizens under the Square Deal Association's banner and the national guard was narrowly averted at Baton Rouge after one man was wounded. Today seven companies of militia are encamped around the Louisiana Capitol. The Senator's official army has taken control of the sheriff's office in East Baton Rouge following charges by the "Kingfish" that local officials were plotting to murder him.

Indeed, very few vestiges of local government are left in Louisiana. Most of the forms of democracy are preserved. There are elections—as there are in Venezuela and Germany. The Legislature meets—at the Kingfish's order and passes, without reading, the bills he offers. There is a Governor—who is Huey Long's lieutenant. There is a national guard—which the dictator uses when force is required, as in the seizure of the registration books in New Orleans last summer or in this latest revolt. Taxes and assessments are in his hand. Hope of reward and fear of reprisal reach to every public and private interest.

Lest Americans in other states look askance at the citizens of Louisiana and ask, "How do they get that way?" it should be said that Huey Long has done a good deal for his State. Raymond Gram Swing, writing in the Nation, quotes a young instructor at Louisiana State University:

> If I had to choose between him without democracy and getting back the old crowd, without the good he has done, I should choose Huey. After all, democracy isn't any good if it doesn't work.

There you have the nub of the question. Men today are demanding government which will function, government which will protect them from corrupt politics and from predatory business. Few of them, even those as intelligent as we may presume the young instructor to be, have any appreciation of the centuries' old struggle which gave us self-government. They have little to tell them how precious freedom is. Those who do value democracy must see to it that it does work. And they must actively prove to the questioners wherein it is superior.

It may be that the murmuring in the backwoods of Louisiana today means a resurgence of democratic feeling. Senator Long intimates that it is only the hissing from Standard Oil pipes, but there have been several signs that something deep and fundamental is stirring, something much bigger than mere factional fighting or personal enmity. It is to be hoped that this will be expressed by political rather than military organization. If it is the real thing it will be irrepressible. Meanwhile Americans would do well to watch Louisiana—and their own thinking about dictatorships.

Design for an Accident

TO ENCOURAGE safer driving among truck drivers along motor highways, a trade journal recently printed some facts based on accident figures that will be instructive to the pleasure motorist as well. When the statisticians adjusted their slide rules, here is the statement they gave:

> If you cut out of line of traffic, your chances of having an accident are multiplied by 50.
>
> If you drive over 40 miles an hour, your chances of having an accident are multiplied by 25.
>
> If you pass another car on a curve, your chances of having an accident are multiplied by 21.
>
> If you pass another car going up hill, your chances of having an accident are multiplied by 10.
>
> If you fail to signal a turn or stop, your chances of having an accident are multiplied by 5.

The driver who cuts out of line and drives over forty miles an hour usually explains afterward that he "was in a hurry." He got a late start and had to make up time, thus endangering his own life and property and those of others. With a ton of motorcar and a 75-horsepower motor, he tries to defeat the team of time and the law of averages. "Casey Jones" tried it and won fame. But he survives only in song.

The Well of English

ONE of the troubles with the well of contemporary English, according to Prof. J. Dover Wilson of London University, is that so much of its contents is stale. When the conversational bucket is dropped down, it only too frequently brings up water that has been used many times before.

Instead of inventing fresh and original phrases, says the professor, people clothe their thoughts in words and locutions worn threadbare by use. Formerly they would say of a person that he came "in the nick of time"; now, that he arrives at "the psychological moment." And that is a cliché.

The ardent modernist will immediately point out that "in the nick of time" is also a cliché. But doubtless it could be answered that this phrase was once a bright and arresting metaphor, while the other was never anything but a dull and cumbrous classicism.

Still, the modernist need not so easily admit defeat. If people today employ clichés, so did they always. Who has not been offered a penny for his thoughts?

Of many a young girl who might have bought a copy of the first edition of "Paradise Lost" it was said that "she looked as if butter would not melt in her mouth." "Enough's as good as a feast," was a trite and hackneyed expression during the youth of the great Duke of Marlborough, whose life his descendant, Mr. Winston Churchill, has lately been engaged in writing.

After all, it is difficult to keep one's speech entirely on the gold standard. Clichés (in strict moderation) form a very handy kind of conversational small change. And if they have not altered much down the centuries, that only shows their usefulness.

Regulating or Punishing?

SO VALUABLE and informative have been the results of the Federal Trade Commission's six-year investigation of electric and gas utility companies that its recommendations for legislation on the subject naturally must engage much interest. And these recommendations as they have been made public affecting the interstate holding companies do contain the framework of a needed federal control for these corporations.

But unfortunately the report contains much more than that and seems to go to extremes which, in some respects, will require considerable congressional winnowing if a really fair and judicious form of control is to be developed.

The proposal to establish federal licensing of utility companies doing an interstate business seems a logical way to set up some regulation of holding companies by the National Government, though it would be interesting to see a further exploration of the possibilities of a federal incorporation law. Among the standards to be set up in connection with the regulating agency indorsement can be given to several. Some of these are:

> Requiring regulatory approval for mergers or acquisitions of operating utility companies.
>
> Forbidding any holding company to adopt a selling price as the true value of a property when the same parties are represented among both the buyers and sellers thereof, unless by approval of the regulatory agency.
>
> Providing that a corporation controlling another shall be deemed to be in the same business as the controlled corporation and subject to consequent regulation.
>
> Preventing imposition on controlled operating companies of management, accounting, engineering or construction charges at more than cost, or at the open market rate, whichever is lower.
>
> Forbidding issuance of more than two classes of stock—common and preferred—or the issuance of preferred stock by a corporation which holds only equities in other corporations.
>
> Forbidding a corporation to deal in its own securities for the purpose of kiting exchange quotations.
>
> Requiring access by stockholders, on proper showing, to the books and records of the corporation.

The commission, however, does not stop at this. It urges that Congress undertake to impose the "prudent investment" theory of valuation upon utilities by ruling out of interstate commerce either the commodities or the securities of electric or gas companies whose rates or securities exceed that standard. Objective students of the subject recognize that either the "prudent investment" or the "reproduction cost" theory if taken alone can work serious injustice. Moreover, in a period of falling prices the "prudent investment" rule is likely to work more to the advantage of the companies than of the consumers.

Finally the Trade Commission shows most clearly its vindictiveness in its six proposals for taxation. These include various taxes on holding companies "graduated sharply upward" according to both the gross and net income of the company, the extent of its interest in other companies, the excess of capitalization over cost of property and the amount of authorized capitalization unissued, and a tax on intercompany transactions. These graduated taxes would be in contrast to the flat rate in the general corporation income tax and apparently in addition to that tax.

In other words, after providing for wholesome regulation of holding companies the commission appears to wish to tax out of existence the thing regulated. Its proposals would seem to make not injurious acts but mere size a misdemeanor, and to resort to punitive rather than regulatory measures.

Whatever may have been the sins of some holding companies, it should not be overlooked that their form of organization, except in the overpyramided instances, has some reason for existence—such as the management of intercity transmission lines, pooling of technical talent, and so forth. Things may have been badly done or overdone, but the true corrective would seem to be to prune away abuses by vigilant regulation and let the holding company survive or fall, however big or little, by the test of its service-giving capacity.

Emotions Gently Handled

Book News of the Day

THE ten short stories which make up a volume by Doris Peel called AUNT MARGOT AND OTHER STORIES (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2) are marked by sympathy, intelligence and tidy workmanship. It is frequently said of younger writers in the field of short fiction that they avoid a plot as they would a python at large, and that what they seek to record is a fragment, a moment, a mood or, at the utmost, a character.

That indictment—if it is one—cannot be made against Doris Peel. Young she is, and modern if one judges her by her novels, "Children of the Wind" and "Five on Parade," but structurally a large proportion of her short stories follow the old masters. They actually have a beginning and an ending and an orderly progression of events.

* * *

For example, "The Hat," which relates the experiences of a little girl whose mother made her wear a grown-up hat, has a clearly defined plan. From the initial scene in which the so-kind Mrs. Ardley indulges herself in her semi-annual bestowal of a box of cast-off clothing upon the Scammell family, down to the moment when Jinnie Scammell, rather than wear the detested hat at a school festival, hides in the uttermost reaches of the basement and hears from afar the faint strains of the song she had so proudly expected to sing, the story moves by premeditated steps.

In the same form are most of the other stories about children, especially "The Party" and "Afternoon with Lynnette," and also the sincerely affecting tale of Miss Tillson, who worked in a department store basement.

The title story, "Aunt Margot," lies on the borderline between stories with a plot and stories that primarily register an impression. The framework on which it is constructed, with an intricate interweaving of two themes and two emotional situations—little Elspeth's reaction to a grown-up aunt who has mentally remained a child, and her gradual realization of a rift between her beloved parents—is clearly discernible. On the other hand, the manner of writing is wholly objective and impressionistic.

* * *

"Cat's Game," "The Wives," "Pattern" and "The Picnic" are entirely modernistic in form. Thus Miss Peel in her ten stories has proved herself the possessor of a flexible talent that can utilize the new and the old in short story methods and even combine the two within the compass of a single piece of work. Besides that, and of far more consequence than any matter of technique, is the sympathetic discernment she displays and her ability to stir the reader by a restrained portrayal of emotional experiences in the women and children. She is at her very best when she writes about children because she is able to preserve the child's viewpoint and at the same time make clear to her readers all the adult implications of her situations. W. K. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Hunter Home From the Hills

By Frank L. Perrin

WITHIN a fortnight there has emerged from what his critics and many of his friends had regarded as political oblivion a white-haired warrior, leader, and, it may be said without derogation, an opportunist. Mr. David Lloyd George, the national leader and virtual dictator of Great Britain's wartime policies, has cast off the tethers which he has permitted to bind him and it may be that in what he sees as a great economic emergency he will rise to new heights as a leader of British thought.

No casual estimate of the resourcefulness and political sagacity of England's former Prime Minister can take into consideration or more than superficially appraise his characteristics and abilities. I wonder just how seriously the sober-minded people of our day regard the specific allegation that a political leader, in power or in retirement, is an opportunist. Looking about one discovers that in the United States even the President, who now sits supreme in Washington, might refuse to resent the imputation when applied to himself. The opportunist, after all, is the man of the hour. The hour, the man!

But the public does not always take the opportunist at his own or his friends' estimate. William Jennings Bryan endured three defeats in his efforts to gain the Presidency, not due to the fact that he was not able and willing to serve, as he did serve when he so courageously led a lost cause, but to the fact that his theories did not coincide with those held by the dictators of the nation's financial policies. One wonders, in view of all the juggling, in the United States and Great Britain, of monetary standards and credit and trade bases, what the condition of the world's currencies today might have been with the remonetization of silver at the ratio proposed.

For almost a generation the elder La Follette was a leader in the United States Senate. He, too, was an opportunist. I knew him well after he had served one term in the national House of Representatives. One would have supposed then that his future career was in the law. As a jury lawyer he had few peers. As a county prosecutor he made his first mark at the bar. But he had vision, and with it undaunted courage. Party dictatorship was vested, at that time, in a political ring composed of adroit and seasoned politicians. La Follette, challenging their right to name governors, state legislators and senators, spurned their peace overtures and waged open warfare against them in their own camp. Thrice before he went to the Senate he served as Governor, initiating laws which have been copied and adopted by states and the nation. He redeemed his own state, first of all, from a political oppression which less courageous men felt obliged to endure.

Perhaps the opportunist is not always right. La Follette was not always right, as may be discovered by studying the history of his years of public service. Bryan was not infallible. But he was courageous and resourceful. Mr. Lloyd George probably will not insist that he has never blundered politically. His record is an open book, and those who cheered him and his associates at the Paris Peace Conference have since found it convenient or necessary to reappraise the results of their work.

Another man of the hour was Woodrow Wilson. He, with Clemenceau, and with his own countrymen and compatriots, Bryan and La Follette, has passed from the scene. Lloyd George, of those named, remains to return from the hills to readapt himself to the work now to be done and to reassert his readiness and the fitness for leadership.

The work of the hour is the work of reconstruction. This, unfortunately, has not yet been adequately completed either in Great Britain or the United States. Perhaps the most courageous gesture is that which came with the inauguration of the New Deal under the aegis of the Franklin Roosevelt Administration. Its sponsor, unqualifiedly, is an opportunist. Because he is this he is able to adapt himself, not to some formula or regime prescribed by political doctors or practitioners, but to the needs of the hour as he sees them.

Lloyd George possesses similar characteristics. His resourcefulness and tact were both convincingly proved during the earlier years of the war. It is interesting to observe that in the estimation of his countrymen he retains that power of initiative and that degree of courage which make it possible for a deposed and perhaps carelessly discredited leader to return from the hills to the camp in which his authority was once supreme.

Getting Ready for Another Bite?

A Southern Idyl

IF YOU lived in Conecuh County and something broke inside the kitchen clock; if one of the stops in the harmonium grandpa bought in Birmingham as a wedding gift to his bride didn't work, so that the opening bar in "There is a happy land, Far, far away," was nothing but a squeak, David could always start the clock and stop the squeak. Folks in that corner of southwest Alabama reckoned he just naturally had a "gift."

David was like that. When his huge hands took hold of an unfamiliar object some sensitive faculty guided them to the seat of trouble. The curious part of it was that mechanics wasn't David's job, only a sort of leisure time pursuit when he was not planting cotton, raising corn, repairing fences, digging ditches, fighting the boll weevil and generally working single-handed his mother's worn-out 20-acre farm.

Because the eroded soil had long ceased to yield more than mere subsistence David's father worked in a lumber camp. He came home on Sundays. His pay envelope was not very heavy but it helped out. It enabled him to gratify a desire of many years and buy his wife a harmonium, which David played by ear.

Sabbath evenings David's two sisters stood beside his stool, Mrs. Hargreaves sat in the rocking chair and her husband on the edge of the bed as they sang hymn after hymn in the Holy Rollers Hymnal. At 9 o'clock all knelt in audible prayer and the deep hush of night closed in on the unpainted wooden dwelling. Before daylight the father quietly rose, quietly closed the little gate behind him and walked off through the woods to the camp where he worked all week, seventeen or eighteen miles away.

* * *

The Hargreaves homestead was five miles away from the nearest train stop, and twenty-five miles from the county seat. Mrs. Hargreaves loved her home and the "piney woods" with a fierce passion, and her children sternly. Original sin loomed large in her concept of spiritual affairs and she "allowed" it had to be licked early out of children. But, although bent herself with toil in earlier years in the cotton fields, she exulted in the fact that her daughters had been kept from it.

In a region where taciturnity is general they were all strangely articulate. An innate urge for erudition enriched a vocabulary that, because they learned printed words they never heard, was often quaintly archaic in pronunciation, but always apt and descriptive. In that little southern home for years there were only three books: the Bible, Green's Short History of England and the works of Chaucer. David and his mother knew long passages in all three by heart.

If the house was plain, even primitive, its environs enfolded charm. In the west, gently rising hills beckoned the setting sun to paint their summits with gold and purple, shot with saffron, before it dipped to rest behind them. A wide veranda or "gallery" running the front length of the house faced a large pine grove, the tall, straight shafts of the trees holding up the star-lit, blue, darkling sky as their crowns rocked ever so gently in the mild, jasmine-scented evening breeze. After supper the girls would bring out a rocker for their mother, throwing themselves in unconsciously picturesque attitudes upon the floor, their young ardent faces half lit by the moonlight as they clasped their knees in their hands and listened pensively to the strains of the harmonium through the open window while David softly played some improvisation of his own. Mrs. Hargreaves could imagine no place on earth more beautiful.

* * *

One difference of opinion existed between David and his mother. David wanted to leave home. Some years previously a temporary locomotive line had served a lumber company in the neighborhood. David's bent for machinery had gained the attention of the engineer. Later he wrote David he could get him a job in the railway shops at Birmingham. Not only did this spell paradise to the lad but it meant freeing his father from the lumber job, and providing little luxuries for his mother, two things very close to David's heart.

To his mother, big cities were as Sodom and Gomorrah. She was deaf to David's arguments. Matriarchal rule was strong in Conecuh County. In the Holy Rollers' code the son who left home against his parents' wish bore the mark of Absalom. Time and time again David steeled himself against his father's homecoming on Sunday. He would argue the matter; point out what it meant—home life for his father and comforts for his mother. If they still resisted his plea, he would slip away quietly in the night. They would forgive him when they saw what big Birmingham wages would do. Each time he bowed obediently to parental decree. Some day he would win their consent and leave home in honor, bearing their blessing with him.

Sun-up on Monday saw him leading the mule to water.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

The Wide Horizon

Hotels and Internationalism

By Henry Edison Williams

THE occasion was a gathering of hotel and travel officials from the Adirondack and Montreal regions, with something like 150 men present. Thoughtful men, keenly interested in the ethics of their industry and in the trends of the world. They were devoting the day to a round of conferences in Montreal hotels where the bonifaces from the south of the St. Lawrence were guests of those on the northern bank. There was a mingling of three dialects: the graceful inflections of the French-Canadian, the broad A's imported from Great Britain, the nasal twang of the Yankee.

Early in the day, which started with a habitat breakfast at the Hotel de LaSalle, these distinctions of speech were marked. The Yankees from the north woods appeared to be somewhat self-consciously aware that they were guests, while the hosts on their part were eager to make their hospitality felt. That tenuous line which divides the Anglo-Saxon from the Gallic point of view was stretched, one felt, between most conversations. Although there was present an obvious willingness to venture out on this tight wire of internationalism, the consciousness of race and tradition loomed in the background, and the inflections remained distinct.

* * *

Presently, however, the scene shifted to the historic old Windsor Hotel. French-Canadians, British and Yankees foregathered in the midday events, a business meeting and a luncheon. Here a change was noticeable. There was a shift in emphasis from the theme of hospitality to the common problems of the hotel-tourist industry; less talk of "hands across the border," more about aids to business; less oratory, more practicality. Yet, under the stimulus of this hard-headed approach to a common problem differences of inflection became less pronounced. Frank talk of competition and of co-operation, of tourist trends and of tourist dollars supplanted the polite exchanges of host and guest. Heads drew closer together, more often nodding in unison. Inflections began to merge in the language of a common terminology. Arthur Bergeron of the Province of Quebec Tourist Council stated the problem this way:

"True," said Mr. Bergeron, "there now exists and there must exist competition. But the real name for such competition is co-operation. It should be possible through co-operation to create new attractions for the tourist, thus increasing the advantages to the tourist industry, not for a few but for the population as a whole. If we are successful in this *it will mean more wealth and more prosperity for all of us.*"

Aware that the tourist nosing his automobile into the Adirondacks easily might have been drawn thither by a desire to penetrate to the Province of Quebec and by a determination to "take in" the New York highlands along the way, the Yankee hotel men found interest in the Canadians' program of publicity. Similarly, realizing that the Adirondack-bound tourist often enough was easily induced to continue his jaunt over the border, Canadian tourist officials showed interest in the different phases of Adirondack travel.

Again the scene shifted. It was evening, and the gentlemen of the northern tourist lanes, now in evening clothes, had moved along to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel for a dinner and entertainment. They came as men come from labor to refreshment, relaxed and good humored. Assembled outside the ballroom they presented a strangely homogeneous appearance. None could say at a glance which was French-Canadian, which British, which Yankee. The murmur of many voices obliterated racial inflections. Something had been at work. Peace propaganda? No; merely the hotel business.

* * *

And thus the stage was set for the speech of the Hon. L. Athanase David, Quebec Provincial Secretary. Listen, diplomats and publicists and ladies and gentlemen of divers and sundry peace organizations, to the sentiment roundly and almost unanimously applauded by a body of North American tourist industry executives:

> The nations of the world are so closely linked together that so long as there remains a single country suffering in the world the whole world suffers.

No abstract theory, that—not to hotel men. They had witnessed the truth of it written in the incontestable language of the cash register. When nations are friendly and prosperous people travel, and when people travel they increase the tempo of the rolling dollars. The wages of wars, rumors of wars and nationalistic greeds are higher taxes and lower returns. And so French-Canadians and British and Yankees applauded together vociferously, and in this sound of approbation the last vestige of racial differences seemed to fade out.

The inflections will return when the applause subsides? Oh, yes; they will return—and be all the more charming for the momentary merging. In fact, the whole incident is important only as indicative of a trend, not alone among tourist executives but of leaders in other industries as well, toward a realization that the shrinkage of space through the speeding up of travel demands world-wide peace for the advantage of all nations.